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☞ Letters and communications, by mail, shall have prompt attention.

For the Beaver Argus.

LINES.

BY LYDIA M. RENO.

"Break, break, break,
On thy cold, gray stones, O, sea,
And I would that my tongue could utter,
The thoughts that arise in me."
TENNYSON.

My heart, dear friend, is full to overflowing,
With dreamy tenderness and joy to-night,
While memory's mist enshadowing o'er me throwing
Their tranquil light.

Calm, blessed feelings to my spirit bringing,
Of thee my own, and happy, peaceful trust,
While from my soul life's sordid cares all flinging
Low in the dust.

Now from my sight the clouds seem to have
skirted,
Immensely gazing, where the shadow stands,
I almost see death's misty veil divided,
By pale white hands.

Hands that have clasped our own with stiff'ning
fingers,
As on the way we parted with regret,
Still, and for aye, our thrilling pressure lingers,
We'll clasp yet.

Arms to enfold me now, the lov'd and loving,
The absent and the dead are thronging near,
And smiles of greeting from thy blue eyes giving—
Thou too art here.

Friend of my soul, now in this stilly even,
While strongly o'er us rests life's mystic spell,
Aye, till amid the 'wildering light of Heaven,
Love, love me well.

Beaver, Pa.

WHAT IS TROUBLE?

A company of southern ladies were one day assembled in a lady's parlor, when the conversation chanced to turn on the subject of earthly afflictions. Each had her story of peculiar trial and bereavement to relate, except one pale, sad looking woman, whose tearless eye and dejected air showed that she was a prey to the deepest melancholy. Suddenly arousing herself, she said in a bold voice, 'not one of you know what trouble is.'

'Will you please, Mrs Gray,' said the kind voice of a lady who well knew her story, 'tell the ladies what you call trouble.'

'I will if you desire it,' she replied, 'for I have seen it. My parents possessed a competence, and my girlhood was surrounded by all the comforts of life. I seldom knew an ungratified wish, and was always gay and lighthearted. I married at nineteen one I loved more than all the world besides. Our home was retired, but the sun light never fell on a lovelier one, or a happier household. Years rolled on peacefully by. Five children sat around our board, and a little curly head still nestled in my bosom. One night, about sundown, one of those fierce black storms came on, which are so common to our southern climate.—For many hours the rain poured down incessantly. Morning dawned but still the elements raged. The whole savannah seemed afloat. The little stream near our dwelling became a raging torrent. Before we were aware of it, our house was surrounded with water; I managed with my babe to reach a little elevated spot, on which a few wide spreading trees were standing, whose dense foliage afforded some protection, while my husband and sons strove to save what they could of our property. At last a fearful surge swept away my husband, and he never rose again. Ladies—no one ever loved a husband more, but that was not trouble.

Presently my sons saw their danger, and no struggle for life became the only consideration. They were as brave, loving boys as ever blessed a mother's heart, and watched their efforts to escape, with such agony as only mothers can feel. They were so far off I could not speak to them, but I could see them closing nearer and nearer to each other, as their little island grew smaller and smaller.

The swollen river raged around the huge trees, dead branches, upturned trunks, wrecks of houses, drowning cattle, masses of rubbish, all were floating past us. My boys waved their hands to me, then pointed upward. I knew it was a farewell signal, and you, mothers, can imagine my anguish.—I saw them all perish, and yet—that was not trouble.

I hugged my babe close to my heart, and when the water rose to my feet, I climbed into the low branches of the tree, and so kept retiring before it, till an All-powerful hand stayed the waves, that they should come no further. I was saved. All my worldly possessions were swept away; all my earthly hopes blasted—yet that was not trouble.

My babe was all I had left on earth.—I labored night and day to support him and myself, and sought to train him in the right way; but as he grew older, evil companions led him away from me. He ceased to care for his mother's counsels; he would sneer at her entreaties and agonizing prayers—he left my humble roof that he might be unrestrained in the pursuit of evil, and at last, when heated by wine one night, he took the life of a fellow being, and ended his days upon the scaffold. My heavenly Father had filled my cup of sorrow before, and it ran over. That was trouble, ladies, and I hope his mercy will ever spare you from experiencing.'

There was no dry eye among the listeners, and the warmest sympathy was expressed for the bereaved mother, whose sad story might teach them a useful lesson.

NATIONAL EMANCIPATION CONVENTION.

This body called together by Elihu Burritt, and other leading emancipationists, held its first session at Cleveland last week.—The discussions took a wide range, and was participated in by many of the leading anti-slavery men of the country, among them Gerrit Smith, of New York. The resolutions adopted indicate pretty fairly the character and object of the Convention, and the reader will find them possessing much of interest, and food for subsequent reflection. They are as follows:

WHEREAS, In consideration of those moral, political and commercial relationships by which the Free States have directly or indirectly contributed to the sanction and sustenance of slavery, and of the magnitude or difficulties involved in its extinction, and also of the immensurable advantages which would accrue to every section of the country from its removal. Therefore,

1. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, it is highly desirable that the people of the North should co-operate, in a generous and brotherly spirit, with the people of the South, and share liberally with them in the expense of putting an end to so great a moral and political an evil as American Slavery.

2. Resolved, That the American people should make their common Government their agent in this matter, and should call on Congress to pay to each State that shall abolish Slavery, a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars for each and every slave emancipated, each State providing for any additional renumeration that it may deem proper.

3. Resolved, That the American people, when helping the emancipators should help the emancipated also. No measures of aid in this direction could exceed our wishes. Nevertheless, the small sum of twenty-five dollars to each of these wronged and destitute ones, would go far in supplying them with humble homes upon this Continent, or upon another, should they prefer so wide a removal from the land of their birth.

4. Resolved, That the temporary derangement which the substitution of free for slave labor would bring upon a State, would be more than compensated in the enhanced value of her soil, and in numerous other great advantages that would ensue.—Were Virginia to emancipate her slaves the present year, her wealth in ten years would be far more than double what it is now. Let her emancipate her slaves this year, and her worn out land could be sold the next few several times as much as it can now.

5. Resolved, That in proposing the payment of such a vast sum of money to the Southren States, we are actuated by the earnest desire, which we feel in common with millions of our countrymen, that all the slaves in this land shall be lifted from degradation of their chattlehood and bondage at the earliest possible day that it can be effected by peacable means, as the first act in that full redress of their wrongs that the nation owes them.

6. Resolved, That in making this offer of co-operation on the part of the Federal Government, Congress would not, in the slightest degree, infringe upon the Sovereignty of any State, as it is regarded in the South, as the acceptance of the offer, the apportionment of the money, and all the legislative acts necessary to the extinction of slavery, within its borders, would be left to the State itself.

7. Resolved, That this Convention would invite all the friends of Compensated Emancipation to interest the public mind in its favor through their local newspapers by public meetings, and by petitions to Congress, earnestly endeavoring to gain the adhesion and active co-operation of persons of all parties and professions North and South, so that the movement may not assume an apparent connection with any particular party.

8. Resolved, That notwithstanding the press of the South condemns as unauthorized and impertinent our taking this subject in hand, we nevertheless justify ourselves on the ground, 1st, that what vitally concerns every other part of the human brotherhood, and 2d, that the North has as much right to save from, as the South has to hurry to, destruction the ship of State, which carries both the North and the South, the dearest interests of the one as well as the dearest interests of the other.

9. Resolved, That the declaration that our undertaking involves the recognition of the right of property in man, is as groundless as it is astounding; and that this undertaking, so far from binding those that embark in it, from inculcating, as all should do, the unconditional duty of the slaveholder to set the slave immediately free, does but impart to them a special fitness for such inculcation and a special power to make it effectual.

10. Resolved, That through petitions to Congress and personal communications with members, the propositions of Compensated Emancipation be brought before both Houses and discussed the following session: and that all other proper and judicious means be taken to press the subject upon the attention of the Government and people of this country.

11. Resolved, That in order to prosecute with vigor and without suspension of effort the movement inaugurated by this Convention, a society be now formed to be called the "National Compensation Emancipation Society."

VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT.—A gentleman in Michigan has invented an attachment to reaping machines, for the purpose of grinding the grain as it is cut. The machine is calculated to weave the band from the butt straw of the bundle, leaving the heads of the straw, which compose the band at the head of the bundle, with the rest of the wheat. It is expected to save the labor of eight men.

OUR COUNTRY'S BIG THINGS.

The sun in the west makes shadows longer, and hence the reason, we suppose, why the Western papers give us quite the most extensive picturings of our national elevations. We copy from one of them the following shadowings forth:

"The greatest cataract in the world is the falls of Niagara, where the waters, accumulated from the great upper lakes, form ing a river three quarters of a mile in width, are suddenly contracted and plunged over the rocks in two columns, to the depth of one hundred and sixty feet.

The greatest cave in the world is the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, where one can make a voyage on the waves of a subterranean river, and catch fish without eyes.

The greatest river in the world is the Mississippi, which is four thousand one hundred miles in length. Its name is derived from an Indian word, meaning the Father of Waters.

The largest valley in the world is the valley in the Mississippi. It contains five hundred thousand square miles, and is one of the most prolific regions of the globe.

The largest lake in the world is Lake Superior, which is four hundred and thirty miles long.

The greatest natural bridge in the world is that over Cedar creek, in Virginia.—It extends across a chasm eighty feet in width and two hundred and fifty feet deep, at the bottom of which a creek runs.

The greatest solid mass of iron in the world is the iron mountain of Missouri.—It is three hundred and fifty feet high and two miles in circuit.

The longest railroad in the world is the Central railroad of Illinois, which is seven hundred and thirty one long, and cost fifteen millions of dollars.

The greatest number of miles of railroad in proportion to its surface, of any country in the world, is in Massachusetts, which has over one mile to every square mile of its area.

The greatest number of clocks manufactured in the world, are turned out of the small State of Connecticut.

The largest number of whale ships in the world are sent out by Nantucket and New Bedford.

The greatest grain port in the world is Chicago.

The largest aqueduct in the world is the Croton aqueduct in New York. It is forty and a half miles long, and cost twelve and a half millions of dollars."

A Democratic Judge.

The Kansas correspondent of the Cincinnatti Gazette, thus describes one of the model Democratic Judges who are authorized by President Buchanan to sit in judgement on the lives and liberties of the Free State people of Kansas;

"Judge Cato, is a man of dissipated habits; notorious as a drunkard even here where drunkenness is so common.

At a drinking party he was called upon and made a speech, in response to the following toast: "The Union must and shall be dissolved, peaceably, if we can—forcibly, if we must," in which he took the most ultra grounds against the longer continuance of the Union of these States. He was decidedly in favor of a Southern confederacy, and the 'chivalric South to remain independent of the north,. &c.

While the examination of witnesses is going on, the Judge will take his hat and leave the room to visit some of the numerous saloons in town, for a drink. The proceedings are stopped, and after waiting a while for the return of the Court, and that dignitary not coming back, the Attorney General then, in imitation of the Court, goes out also to drink. The jury seeing the Judge and Attorney go out to liquor, conclude among themselves to follow suit, and soon the U. S. Marshall is left alone in the room with the prisoners and the witnesses. If the Judge gets too drunk to return, the Court is adjourned until the next morning. Becompte, in spite of his stupidity and prejudice, has some decency in that respect, while Cato has none whatever.

Beautiful Passage.

In a discourse delivered by Spurgoon, on Moses' prayer to see God's glory, we find the following eloquent passage:

"I will make all my goodness pass before thee." I say again what a panorama! What a series of dissolving views! What sight upon sight, each one melting into the other! Could I stand here this morning, and borrow the eloquence of an angel; could I speak to you as I might wish—but, alas! I cannot break these bonds that hold my stammering tongue—could I loose these lips and speak as angels speak, then could I tell you *something, but not much* of the goodness of God; for it is 'past finding out.' Since I cannot utter it myself, I would invoke all creation to be vocal in his praise. Ye hills, lift up your voices, let the shaggy woods upon your summits wave with adoration. Ye valleys, fill the air with the bleating of your sheep and the lowing of your cattle. Ye that have life if ye have voices tune his praise; and if ye walk in silence let your joyful motions show the thanks ye cannot speak. Oh, ye trees of the field clap your hands, ye winds in solemn harmony chaunt to his glory. Thou ocean, with thy myriad waves, in all thy solemn pomp, thy motion to and fro, forget not him who bids a thousand fleets sweep over thee in vain, and writes no furrow on thy ever youthful brow. And you, ye storms, howl out his greatness, let your thunders roll like drums in the march of the God of armies; let your lightnings write his name in fire upon the midnight darkness; let the ilimitable void of space become one mouth for song; and let the unnavigated ether, through its shoreless depths, bear through the infinite remote, the name of him who is *ever* good and doeth good."

CONGRESSIONAL REMINISCENSES.

Colonel Benton has added much in his recent volumes to our knowledge of the principal events of Congressional interest; but the Hon. O. H. Smith is furnishing the Indianapolis *Journal*, with some sketches which are very interesting. We give one which will be new to our readers.

Scene between Burgess and M'Duffie.—The House of Representatives had been in session but a few days after the appointment of the Standing Committees, when Mr. M'Duffie, Chairman of Ways and Means, made his report, fully sustaining the free trade doctrines of the South, and repudiating protection in all its phases.—The report was read, and Mr. Burgess arose and sarcastically remarked: "I am glad the chairman has taken his cue from the Boston free trade report," and sat down. Mr. M'Duffie sprang to his feet. "If the gentleman charges me with taking my report from the Boston free trade report, I pronounce it false, and call upon the gentleman to take back what he said." The excitement in the House was intense, when Mr. Burgess was seen rising on the opposite side of the hall, his bald head, high forehead, and long hooked nose, giving prominence to his appearance. The House was silent as midnight, and all eyes were turned upon the old man. I can yet see him and hear his voice. He began in the most subdued manner, in a low voice:

"Mr. Speaker, I rise to take back every word I have said about the report of the Committee of Ways and Means. The chairman says it is false that he took his report from the Boston free trade report—He says he is the author, and he is an honorable man. So much for the gentleman. A word as to myself. I beg leave to assure the House that I was induced to make the statements by facts before my eyes that I thought at the time warranted the charge; but the gentleman says it is false, and he is an honorable man. The Boston free trade report was published and sent to the members of Congress weeks before the session. I read page after page of the report of the Committee and find it word for word with the Boston report. I send to the Clerk these reports and ask him to read from the marked pages." The clerk read aloud from two, alike in word and letter. As he read the head of M'Duffie sank to his breast. The Clerk ceased. Mr. Burgess raised his voice to its highest pitch, "I take it all back, Mr. Speaker, the Chairman says it is all false, and beds an honorable man,' and he took his seat, amidst applause from the galleries, and great sensation in the House. M'Duffie made no reply, and the Speaker proceeded to the business on his table.

The Source of Strychnine.

The source whence this deadly poison—which has gained a world wide celebrity recently from its effusion in the liquors of the day—is thus noticed in Household Words:

In Ceylon, and several districts of India grows a moderate sized tree, with thick, shining leaves, and a short crooked stem. In the fruit season it is readily recognized by its rich orange colored berries, about as large as golden pippins. The rind is hard and smooth, and covers a white soft pulp, the favorite fruit of many kinds of birds, within which are the flat round seeds, not an inch in diameter, ash-grey in color, and covered with very silky hairs. The German's fancy they can discover a resemblance in them to grey eyes, and call them cow's eyes, but the likeness is purely imaginary.

The tree is the strychnine *nux vomica*, and the seed is the deadly poison nut. The latter was early used as a medicine by the Hindoos, and its nature and properties understood by the Oriental doctors long before it was known to foreign nations: 'Dog killer' and 'fish scale' are two of its Arabic names. It is stated that at present the natives of Hindoostan often take it for months continuously, in much the same manner as opium eaters eat opium. They commence with taking the eigth of a nut a day, and gradually increase their allowance to an entire nut, which would be about twenty grains. If they eat directly before or after food, no unpleasant effects are produced; but if they neglect this precaution, spasms result.

A GENEROUS SUBSCRIPTION.—A Western correspondent of Zion's *Herald*, in describing the stingy habits of the people of his ilk, when called upon to assist in benevolent works, relates the following amusing story:

One of our friends, a generous North Carolinian, was called upon by a railroad agent, who was soliciting stock *along the line*. He had a fine farm and plenty of money, and listened with an animated countenance to the glowing details of blessings likely to be realized from the proposed railroad. The agent made an elegant palaver, and thought he had won our friend and his money, when he suddenly got his eye-teeth cut in this wise:—

"Why, yes," said the good old farmer, "I know it is wonderful; it must be a powerful thing, *them air railroads*—they run like Jehu. Surely I go in for it. I subscribe something *ollers* to such things."

"How much stock will you take, sir?" said the elated solicitor.

"Why you may put me down at fifty cents," was the magnificent reply.

☞ New Yorkers are egotistical, and no mistake. The Times has an article in which it says "the commerce of New York is rapidly becoming the commerce of the world."

The issue of the London Times each morning makes a pile of fifty feet in height.—Every four days it would make a column as high as the London monument. The entire force employed in the printing department, is three hundred, including reporters and proof readers.

THE SILENCE OF AN ARCTIC NIGHT.

The following eloquent description of the silence of an Arctic night occurs in Dr. Hay's lecture on the Arctic regions. We have at least upon one occasion, says the National *Intelligencer*, when eight or nine miles under ground in the Mammoth Cave, seemed to *feel* the darkness, but we never immagined that other negative attribute of nature, silence, could be so intense as to be heard. Yet the Doctor's description makes this strange parody a reality. He says:

The moonlights of this period (winter) are the most grand and impressive of anything I have ever witnessed. The clearness of the air, the white surface of the snow and the ice give an effect mocotonous and cheerless but truly grand. But there is a *new element* which makes this mid-*winter* moonlight seem almost terrible in its impressiveness—it is *silence*.

I have often, to escape the trying monotony of ship-board life, gone off six or eight miles into the interior in search of novelty, and in order that I might be alone. There, seated upon a rock or snow bank, I look around me and and see a great uneven country, rocky hills and glaciers covered with snow, myriads of crystal gems sparkling in the light of the pale moon, which shoots its rays down through the crisp air, making it almost as light as day. I look seaward, and see a long plain of ice, melting into the horizon, dotted all over with huge towering bergs—nothing more.

All nature is in the repose of death. I am too far from shore to hear the crunching of the tables as they rise and fall lazily with the tide, or the roar like distant thunder as some huge crack opens into the heavy floes. There is no animal to cross my path, no tree among whose stiff branches the wind can sigh and moan. There is no song of birds to enliven the scene, no wild beasts to howl. I stand there alone, the only representative of God's living world, the only being that has life or can move.—Every sound that I hear, every motion that I see, is made by myself. I hear nothing but the pulsations of my own heart, my own foot steps, or now and then, possibly, in the distance, the deep rumbling of a falling snow-bank. The sensation of utter loneliness and isolation creeps over me.—My heart beats as it rushes the blood through the sensitive organization of the ear; I am oppressed as with discordant sounds. Silence has ceased to be negative, it has become sternly positive. I hear, see, and feel it. Its presence is unendurable. I bring to my feet, I plant them heavily on the snow to drown its presence, and I rush back to the vessel glad even to find refuge in its dull life of horrid inactivity.

A GOOD JOKE.—William Wells Brown, the colored orator, who is not so black as some white men, told a very good story at the Abington celebration on Saturday.—On a steamboat on Cayuga Lake, the other day, he went to the breakfast table with the other passengers. Just as he took his seat, a dark colored white man called a waiter and asked if colored persons were admitted to the table with white folks. The waiter did not know exactly what to say, so he called the Captain, who, on entering the cabin inquired who had called for him. 'I, sir,' said Mr. Brown, pointing to the dark stranger, 'I desire to know if it is your custom to allow colored people at the regular table?' The Captain replied that no objection had ever been made before, and seeing the dark white man evidently annoyed at spirit, appealed to the generosity of the colored orator, to allow him to remain. Mr. Brown finally consented, and at this turn of affairs the white man who was so black as to be passed for a negro, left the table in utter disgust and unable to speak his thoughts.—*Boston Traveler.*

A FOOLISH MAN.—A Tennessee planter lately visited New Orleans, and stopped at the St. Charles Hotel, and in the course of a week created a prodigious sensation. He was a stout, plain looking old fellow, and on the trip down from Memphis contrived to get very drunk, so that from the time he landed in the city until he left he carried on like a crazy man, paying fifty or a hundred times the value of everything he purchased. He gave a barber $20 for shaving him, and refused to take any change; paid half a dollar for a glass of liquor, declined the change, and gave the bar-keeper $20 additional as a free gift. On the latter being rejected, the planter crumpled up the bill, threw it behind the counter and went off in a rage. He had all his pockets stuffed with bank notes of the denominations of hundreds, fifties and twenties, which he threw away recklessly. If he ran against a person he dashed a handful of bills in his face. Not satisfied with this he afterwards paraded about with a linen bag so full of silver that it bent him down to carry it.—Wherever he had a chance he paid for the drinks, &c., with a handfull of half dollars. After a three day's tour of this description he packed up and travelled back to Tennessee where he belonged. He is said to be quite wealthy. The suckers about town are believed to have reaped a grand harvest out of the poor inebriate's folly.

GOV. SEWARD'S CRUISE.—Gov. Seward took an excellent way to spend some of the hot days. The party left Quebec on the first of August in a vessel chartered by Gov. Seward for the trip. They were on board twenty-nine days. The vessel was 35 tuns burden, and possessed all the conveniences for such an excursion. The party went as far as the Megan Islands on the coast of Labrador, and the Island of Anticosti, regions, lying some 400 miles beyond the borders of civilization. The excursion, we are happy to learn, was a most agreeable one. The party returned in excellent health.—*Roch. Dem.*

☞ In Cork, a short time ago, the crier of the Court endeavored to disperse the crowd by exclaiming, 'All ye blackguards that is'nt lawyers, quit the court.'

INTERESTING WEDDING PARTY.

In the city of Lexington, on the evening of August 5, was witnessed such a wedding party and such a marriage ceremony as perhaps never occured in the United States, certainly not in the State of Kentucky. Mr. JOHN BLOUNT, is a deaf mute, who was brought up in Alabama, but received his education at the Kentucky Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Danville, where he is at present an accomplished and highly esteemed instructor. He is a tall and fine looking specimen of a man, and is a gentleman in every sense of the word. Miss LUCRETIA ANN HOAGLAND, the bride, is also a deaf mute. She was educated in the institution at Danville, and would pass for a beautiful and accomplished lady in any circle of society. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hoagland, the parents of the bride, at whose house the marriage took place, are also both of them deaf mutes. They received their education some twenty five or thirty years since at the same institution. They have three other children, two of whom hear and talk; their youngest, a little boy of nine years old, is, like the bride, a mute, and expects before long to go to the same institution, to obtain that inestimable blessing—a good education—which his father, mother, and sister have received before him.

There was also present, as invited guests, some twelve or fifteen educated mutes, all of them, present or former pupils of the above named institution.

The attendant of the bride, Miss Mary Boyd, from Harrison county, was a modest, beautiful, and elegantly dressed a lady as adorns any drawing-room. She was formerly a class mate of the bride. Other young ladies who were mutes were present, who attracted marked attention by their personal charms as well as by their superior intelligence. Young gentlemen also were not wanting, of fine appearance, education, and manners, to lend interest to the occasion, in addition to the mutes who were present, from intercourse with the family of the bride or in some other way had become familiar with the sign language, so that the conversation of the evening was held chiefly in the beautiful pantomime of the deaf and dumb.

But that which perhaps gave the most peculiar interest to the occasion was the fact that the marriage ceremony was celebrated in the sign language of the deaf and dumb. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. S. B. CHEEK, Vice-principal of our State Institution at Danville. Not a word was heard during the whole ceremony, prayer, the propounding of the marriage covenant, the benediction, and the blessing at the wedding feast were all performed in the graceful and eloquent though voiceless language of gesture, which may be termed the vernacular of the deaf and dumb. It was, taken altogether, emphatically a mute festival, in which all present were delighted, and which furnished a most striking exemplification of what has been done and what can be done for the unfortunate mute. —*Lou. Journal.*

PHILOSOPHY OF COURTING.—There are few operations which one has to perform in life, that require more delicate management, more truly scientific skill, than that of courting. One of the most perplexing problems about the business, is, How long should one's labors in this line be protracted? There are some daring lovers who carry the heart they wish to capture, at once by storm; while others beseige the flint-walled affections of their mistresses for a period greater than the Greeeks required to beseige and sack Ilium. The best rule probably, is to be neither too cowardly or too bold in your courtship. The Bonapartean system is the best for some persons to adopt. Concentrate the forces of your charms *on the enemy's weakest points*, and depend upon it her human nature can't resist you long. When she begins to yield, bring up and charge with the Imperial Guard of your "corner lots," bank stocks, and mortgages, and the battle is won.

STUDYING LATIN.—The New Era relates a story of a farmer whose son for a long time had been ostensibly studying Latin in a popular academy:

The farmer not being perfectly satisfied with the course and conduct of the young hopeful, recalled him from school, and placing him by the side of a cart one day thus addressed him:

'Now, Joseph, here is a fork, and there is a heap of manure and a cart; what do you call them in Latin?'

'Forkibus, cartibus, et manuribus,' said Joseph.

'Well, now,' said the old man, 'if you don't take that forkibus pretty quickibus I'll break your lazy backibus.

Joseph went to workibus forthwithibus.

YOUNG AMERICA.—The following specimen of Young Americanism is too good to be lost:

One night Freddy had been put to bed, and mother and Johnny were left in an adjoining room. Presently Johnny cut up some caper or other, upon which mother threatened to take him into another room and whip him.

'Mother,' said Freddy's voice under the bed clothes, 'I know where I would take him.'

'Where?' asked the mother, whose curiosity was excited.

'I'd take him under the left ear,' said the little urchin.

☞ The best description of weakness we have heard of, is contained in the wag's query to his wife, when she gave him some thin chicken broth; if she would not try to coax that chicken to wade through the soup once more!

☞ One person having asked another if he believed in the appearance of spirits. 'No,' was the reply, 'but I believe in their disappearance, for I've missed a bottle of gin since last night.'

A WESTERN FARMER.

HORACE GREELEY, in his editorial correspondence from Iowa City, on the third instant says:—I talked to day with an intelligent, thrifty Irishman, whose account of himself is worth noting. Five years ago last April, he landed in New York, with some one hundred and thirty dollars in his pocket. He hung about the city for six months, looking vainly for employment, until his money was all gone, some twenty dollars excepted. Winter was now just ahead, and he concluded, as the last chance to put out for the west, and was set down in Toledo with the sum total of ten cents remaining. He immediately got hold of a spade, wherewith he earned a dollar a day till he could do better. Soon he was employed about a freight depot, and before a year had rolled around, he was earning $70 per month and pocketing the money at each month's end. When he had thus accumulated a little capital, he pushed on across the Mississippi, and is now the clear owner of five hundred and fifty acres of good Iowa land, lying between the capital and the Mississippi. I am sorry to add that he was on the way to Davenport to close a bargain for another tract of land.

AN OHIO CORNFIELD.—The Scioto Valley, in Ohio, seems to be one vast cornfield, and fabulous stories are told of the prospects of this year's crop. Just across the river from Columbus, there is said to be a single field of about six hundred acres, the stalks averaging from twelve to fourteen feet in height, and will yield from 35,000 to 40,000 bushels of corn. The field is on the farm of 1,400 acres belonging to W. S. Sullivant, of Columbus, and is cultivated by Mr Dixon, who, during the planting and hoeing seasons, gives employment to 40 hands—paying German women 50 cts, and men 70 per day. The Gazette states that the German women are engaged in the fields the greater part of the summer, preferring field labor to household drudgery, and adds:

"In gathering the crop they perform the labor of shocking and husking with great facility, and the experience of some years past has shown that they are not only to be depended upon with greater certainty, but that they are of more advantage and profit to their employer than a large majority of their masculine associates."

CROPS IN IRELAND.—The Dublin correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 32d of August says:

Since 1826 there has not been so favorable a season as the present, and a week or so more of the brilliant weather we have had during August is all that is now wanted to realize the prospect of an early and abundant harvest. There are no longer any complaints of failure in the potato crop, the symptoms of blight which had shown themselves in some localities in the course of last month having quite disappeared.

Hog Cholera in Indiana.

In Hendricks and Morgan counties, Indiana, the hog cholera is prevailing to a great extent. Numbers of hogs are dying daily, and no efforts on the part of farmers have any effect in staying the disease. A trader at Moorsville, a day or two since, received a very heavy remittance from Louisville, with instructions to purchase stock hogs and crops of corn. He visiting the above localities, returned in a few days, giving the whole matter up, having found the hogs dying off to such a great extent.—*Cinnati Gazette.*

POTATO ROT IN MASSACHUSETTS.—We regret to notice the continued prevalence of the potato malady. The Worcester 'Spy' says—

"The potato rot is very prevalent in this city and vicinity, and the prospects are that there will be less than half a crop. We consider two acres of our own planted with that vegetable, to be hardly worth the digging, and one of our largest farmers assured us yesterday that he would gladly take for his entire crop what the seed was worth last spring when planted."

PRISON STATISTICS.—The prison statistics gathered by Rev. Charles Spear, are said to show that the average number of prisoners in the prisons of the U. States is 50,000, and that 30,000 are discharged annually. In England the average is set down at 30,0.0 in the prisons, of whom 7,000 are juvenile delinquents. In France the whole number of prisoners is about the same as in the United States, 10,000 of whom are juvenile delinquents, many of them acquitted and yet detained, as no one will own them.

FUNNY DUEL.—A printer in Hudson, Minnesota, having been refused any more liquor by the bar-keeper of the 'Hoyt Hotel,' the following correspondence ensued:

MR. ——: Upon the honor of a man I hereby challenge you to fight me a duel. You have the opportunity of choosing your ground, weapons and distance. Answer this immediately. Yours, &c.

MR. ——: Your note of honor is accepted. I meet you to-day at 2 P. M., in a room in the butcher shop of Downer & Co. We will meet alone. Distance two feet. Weapons, green colored raw hides, shirts off, backs oiled. Yours, &c.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The London Times, in a leader on the Atlantic Telegraph, says:

"The directors are said to have resolved to renew the attempt in October. That month is a favorable one for the purpose, and we really see no reason, if they profit by their recent experience, why they should not succeed in the second attempt. There has been a hitch, but not a failure."

☞ Home comprises all the space that a woman should shine in.

SOME OF PACKER'S ANTECEDENTS.

We find these facts in a recent number of the Butler *American*. They come from one of the best men in the State. Let them be read and pondered:

Can any good reason be given why W. F. Packer, being connected with the public works as Canal Commissioners and other offices, should be elevated to the chief seat of honor in the State? the scrutinizing eye of an intelligent public he cannot hope to escape. The three years that Moses Sullivan and others were in the Canal Board to wit:—the years 1836—'37—and '38—the revenue upon the Portage R. R. was $454,753,54, and the expenditures during the same time were $489,224,90; being an excess of revenue of $15,538,64.

The three years that Wm. F. Packer was Canal Commissioner, viz;—1839—'40—and '41—the revenue was $464,030,51, and the expenditures were $542,989,67; being an excess of expenditures of $78,959,03; add the excess of revenue of 1836, '37 and '38 to the deficit of the years 1839 '40 and '41—and you have the amount of $94,497,-67, as the loss of the Packer administration as compared with the three years of Sullivan's administration.

Then take three years succeeding Packer's administration: 1842—'43—and '44—under W. B. Foster and others, and the revenue for those years amounted to $461,-428,92, and the expenditures to the sum of $488,804,17, being a difference against Packer's administration of $51,883,78.

May not the people of Pennsylvania say to Wm. F. Packer, give an account of thy stewardship, for thou mayest be no longer steward.

Gen. Packer is a talented man, and an ambitious man. He knew well the power of corrupt politicians, and a desire on his part to propitiate their favor was ever in the way of a fearless discharge of duty—He belonged to, and was one of the Cabinet officers of an Administration that was condemned by many of its own party.—Many Democrat State Conventions passed no resolutions approving Gov. Porter's Administration; an Administration that, at the end of its first term, and after Gov. Porter's re election, refused to continue F. R. Shunk as Secretary of Commonwealth, and Geo. R. Espy as Auditor General, both of whom occupied high positions in their respective stations as men of capacity and incorruptible integrity. W. F. Packer was, after the act passed making the Canal Commissioner elective, appointed by Gov. Porter, Auditor General

Thus he was at once transferred from the Canal Board to the head of the Financial Department, and with Ovid F. Johnson, Attorney General, and G. W. Barton, was brains and heart of an administration that was condemned by many of its own party. The very man who was dismissed as unworthy to be Secretary, was, before the close of the administration, nominated and elected Governor of the State, *to the deep mortification* of the outgoing administration.

Twelve years have rolled by, and death has silenced the manly voices of Shunk and Miller, Potiken and Espy; and W. F. Packer is the candidate of the *corpus* of *Democracy for the exalted office* of Governor of one of greatest States of the American Confederacy. We much mistake the signs of the times if he is not permitted to retire to private life upon the mere honor of a mere nomination. Certain it is, that if the people properly appreciate their own interests and our opponents will meet fairly the issue, and discuss the same in an honorable and generous spirit, Packer never could receive a majority of the *free* voters of this Commonwealth; for, verily "he has been weighed in the balance and found wanting."

NATURE'S SAFETY VALVES.

BEWARE OF IGNORANT ENGINEERS.—Infinite mischief has been done, is done daily, by a class of practioners who may, with truth, be called medical tinkers. These gentlemen are content to patch up the diseased frame, instead of renovating the system. Their aim is to *suppress* rather than to eradicate. Professor Holloway belongs to a different school. His cures are not superficial and temporary, but complete and permanent. His theory of external diseases is founded on reason and analogy. Abscesses, ulcers, and running sores, he looks upon as safety valves, opened by nature, *to permit* the escape of morbid matter. To suppress the discharge without removing the cause, he would consider about as rational as to tie down the valve of a steam boiler while steam was rapidly generating within. As the careful engineer puts out the fire in the furnace when he would stop the production of steam, so Holloway quenches the inflammatory principle which induces suppuration, before he attempts to close the orifice through which the discharge takes place. Hence the extraordinary cures of sore legs, open wounds, abscesses, sore breasts, and ulcers of all kinds, accomplished by his Ointment and Pills. These exterior afflictions are the indices of internal corruption, and the effect of the pills is to disinfect and purify the animal fluids in which that corruption exists. The poison carried by the blood vessels to the surface is met and neutralized by the Ointment, and thus the disease is quenched at its sources, and at the points where it is developed, at one and the same time. The result is that no relapse occurs, for the poisonous elements being annihilated, there is nothing left, either in the recesses of the system or in the outward integuments, which can rekindle inflammation. The disease is dead, past all resurrection. To film over a virulent ulcer, without destroying its cause, is to throw back inflammation upon the vital organs. The only name that can be given to such treatment is professional homicide. Holloway utterly ignores all *skin-deep* practice, the cures wrought by his remedies are thorough and fundamental.—*N. Y. Sunday "Mercury."*

KANSAS.—A letter found in the streets at Atchison signed by Kelly, the former Editor of the *Squatter Sovereign*, has caused some excitement at Atchison and Doniphan. The letter disclosed a plot to assassinate Gen. Lane, and gave directions as to the manner of doing it. Kelly has always been extremely bitter towards Lane and the Free State party.

The Democrats of Leavenworth have nominated Dr. A. Dyer, for Mayor. He is a Free State Democrat, and so declared himself in accepting the nomination. The declaration was loudly cheered by the meeting.

Wild Lands In Pennsylvania.

The folly of supposing that high prices for wild lands in the Far West can be maintained after the speculative fever is checked, may be seen in the large quantities of fertile lands in the old States, and much nearer the best markets, which are sold at lower prices than have been asked for wild lands in the West, so distant that transportation to market will in all ordinary seasons absorb nearly all the value of the produce.—A writer in the Philadelphia *Ledger* states that in Centre county, Pennsylvania, within less than a day's ride by rail of Philadelphia or New York, are some of the best coal, timber, and tillage lands in the country, and yet there "the dun deer lies down under shady covert in safety, the wolf howls through the silent and beautiful valley, the scream of the panther is heard in the stilly night, and nature still claims her solitary reign" In this region, the writer says, there are four veins of coal, averaging from four to seven feet in thickness, the lower vein cannel coal; and also two strata of fine clay underlying the two upper veins of coal. This coal is very easily worked, and it is of the very best quality for making iron, vast beds of which ore, of superior quality, are close at hand. Some of the best forests of white pine and white oak ever seen in Pennsylvania, are found in this central part of the State. Large tracts of it will cut from 50,000 to 70,000 feet of saw timber to the acre; and white oak in proportion is found. Much of the land is of the best quality for wheat and for grazing; and there is also a large body of lands known as sugar-camp lands, still superior, a chocolate loam, free from stones. The whole region is well watered and has numerous fine mill sites.

The New York Pressure.

The pressure in financial circles continues, we regret to say, though all pretense of groundless panic has long since been dissipated. There were some failures among dry goods men yesterday, but not half so many as were reported by the lying tongues of Rumor, several hundreds of which were hard at work *all day* to magnify and diffuse disaster. We do not name the houses thus slanderously assailed in their solvency and good name, since to do so would be to subserve unwittingly the ends of the mischief-makers; suffice it that the reports affecting several leading dry goods firms were unfounded. But will not our merchants resolve now and remember hereafter, to curtail their credits, both in number and duration? Two-thirds of the credits extended by our jobbers to country retailers are a positive damage both to the debtors and their customers, both being lured into indebtedness and outlay beyond their means *by the fatal facility of our credits without* system. The time is ripe for a reform in this respect; let it be thorough and lasting.—*N. Y Tribune.*

Address to the People of the States

St. Louis, Sept. 11.—The *Democrat* publishes an address to the people of the U. S prepared by a committee appointed by a Grasshopper's anti-Lecompton convention, in which a fair history of the troubles in Kansas is given, and the present attitude of affairs in the Territory, temperately discussed. The address alleges that the chief incentive to a participation of the election is from the free States, but expresses but little hope of success. The document contains a special clause to the people of Missouri, setting forth the relative positions of Kansas and Missouri, and imploring citizens of the latter to refrain from another invasion of the State. The previous cause of aggression persisted in, a protracted and bloody war must ensue. The address concludes by exhorting the people of Kansas to vote at the coming election, in pursuance of the action of the Convention.

Washington City Items.

Washington City, Sept. 11—The President has recognized Chas. F. Kortright, as Consul for Her Britannic Majesty, for Pennsylvania, to reside in Philadelphia, and Dennis Danaher, as Consul for her Majesty at Buffalo. The British Consul at New-York has not yet asked to be officially recognized.

Joseph R Brown has been appointed Indian Agent, for the Sioux Indians, in Minnesota, vice Flandreau, resigned.

A. M. Jackson, of Mississippi, is appointed Secretary of State, for New Mexico, vice Davis, resigned.

The Rock Island Bridge Case.

Judge McLean opened the U. S. Circuit Court yesterday morning, and the case of the *Eagle Action* vs. the Rock Island Bridge was taken up.

The attorneys engaged in the trials are—for the plaintiff, Hon. H. M. Wead, of Peoria; T. D. Lincoln, of Cincinnati, and Corydon Beckwith, of Chicago. For the defendant, Joseph Knox, of Rock Island; Abram Lincoln, of Springfield, and Norman B. Judd, of Chicago; (attorney for the Rock Island R. R.)

The case was opened for the plaintiff by Judge Wead, and for defence by Mr. Judd. The introduction of evidence will commence to-day.—*Chicago Journal of Wednesday.*

American State Convention.

Boton, Sept. 11.—The State Convention of National Americans met here yesterday, and recommended H. J. Gardner for Governor. The American Convention also nominated Mr. Gardner. Both Conventions nominated Alex. De Witt for Secretary of State, and J. W. Clifford for Attorney General.

Election at Leavenworth.

St. Louis, Sept. 11.—The Municipal election at Leavenworth, Kansas, held on Monday, resulted in the election of the free State ticket by 200 majority. The Convention convened at Lecompton on the 7th.

Failures.

Providence R. I., Sept. 11—Phillip Allen & Son, and Zachariah Allen, extensive manufacturers, have failed. Their liabilities of the former firm will exceed $2,000,000.

THE LAST NEW COMET.—The Boston *Advertiser* has received information from the observatory at Cambridge, Mass., to the effect that the new comet discovered on the 22d of August, by Mr Tuttle, at the observatory, will doubtless be visible to the naked eye as soon as the moon ceases to rise until a late hour in the evening.

BEAVER ARGUS.

M. WEYAND..... WEYAND.

M & J. Weyand, Editors & Proprietors

BEAVER, PA.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1857.

FOR GOVERNOR,

DAVID WILMOT

Of Bradford County.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES.

James Veech,

Of Fayette County,

Joseph J. Lewis,

Of Chester County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WM. MILLWARD,

Of Philadelphia.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

Assembly.

DE LORMA IMBRIE, Beaver.
GEORGE P. SHAW, Lawrence

Sheriff.

WILLIAM W. IRWIN, Pulaski tp

Register & Recorder.

SAMUEL B. WILSON, Borough.—

Treasurer.

WILLIAM HENRY, of Borough.

Clerk of Courts.

ALFRED G. McCREARY, N. Brighton.

Commissioner.

ABNER MORTON, Franklin.

Auditor.

WILLIAM C. HUNTER, Brighton tp.

Coroner.

NATHAN P. COUCH, New Brighton.

Poor House Director.

JAMES STERLING, Independence.

Trustees of Academy.

M. T KENNEDY, N. Brighton, (4 years.)
SAMUEL MOREHEAD, Sharon, (4 yrs.)
SMITH CUNNINGHAM, Beaver, (3 yrs.)
ABNER PLACOCK, Rochester tp (2 yrs.)

Another Republican Rally!

A meeting of the friends of Freedom will be held at the Court House this (Wednesday) Evening, and will be addressed by

Thomas M. Marshall, Esq.,

Of Pittsburgh, an Eloquent, Fearless and Humorous champion of correct principles.

☞ COME OUT, ONE AND ALL!

☞ We are requested to state that a meeting of the County Committee will be held on Monday, the 21st of September. It is desired that every member should be present.

☞ HAMILTON CLARKE, Esq., of Shakopee Minnesota, will accept our thanks for repeated favors.

TRY AGAIN.—The legal individual who writes editorials and anonymous communications for the Star, is a capital 'guesser'—in his way.—First, he charged the 'Chino' with getting up the *communication published in the Argus*, and signed 'Is Seit'—then upon the Junior of the Argus—then upon the Senior—and now upon the Republican candidate for Register and Recorder: and, upon the strength of this last supposition, discharges a column and more of *stuff* at this gentleman's head. Now, we beg leave to say, *for the edification of this writer for the Star*, that the gentleman above alluded to is *not* the author of said communication. We hope our sagacious friend—who imagines he can see about as far through a mill-stone as any body else—will keep right on 'guessing': perhaps he may stumble upon the right one after awhile—perhaps not.

PROBLEM SOLVED.—MASTER FRANKLIN N. JOHNSTON, of this place—a lad not yet 14 years of age—sends us the following *correct* answers to the questions propounded by a correspondent in last week's Argus: A. B. and C. had to travel 52½ hours before they all reached the starting point at the same time. A. travels around the ring 60 times; B. 42 times, and C. 35 times.

☞ THE CONCERT, under the lead of Prof. D. CRICHLOW, and for the benefit of the Bridgewater Presbyterian Church, came off on Thursday evening last, the 10th instant. The performers, male and female, acquitted themselves admirably, and to the satisfaction and edification of the very large audience in attendance. The receipts amounted to something over One Hundred Dollars.

DEATH OF AN OLD MINISTER.—Rev. James B. Finley, one of the early pioneers of Methodism *in the West, and well known for his labors* in this region of country, when it was little better than a wilderness, died a few days ago, at Eaton, Ohio, at an advanced age.

"BROWNSVILLE TIMES."—We failed last week to acknowledge the receipt of a paper bearing the above title, recently started at Brownsville, Pa., by Messrs. Marshall & Hunter. It presents a fine appearance, and its columns give abundant evidence of tact, industry and ability. We wish the proprietors all manner of success.

☞ Prof. PROMISHER gave a lecture on Elocution at the Court House last week. He *demonstrated quite clearly and forcibly* the wonderful power of the human voice, when properly cultivated and developed. He also recited some passages of rare beauty with fine effect.

A NOTED COMMITTEE.—We see, in looking over the Committees, for the State Agricultural Fair, to be held at Philadelphia on the 29th and 30th days of September, and the 1st and 2d of October, that the following distinguished gentlemen compose the committee on HAMS, viz. James Pollock, Milton; David Wilmot, Towanda; William F. Packer, Williamsport; Isaac Hazlehurst, Philadelphia; Joseph Ritner, Carlisle; David R. Porter, Harrisburg; William F. Johnston, Pittsburgh; and William Bigler, of Clearfield.

☞ The Synod of Allegheny will meet in Erie, Pa., on Thursday the 24th inst. Rev. Robert Dilworth, of Enon Valley, is to preach the opening sermon.

☞ Mr. Atkins has just received at his Hat and Cap Emporium, a splendid Fall assortment of Hats and Caps, for Men and Boys, of all styles and sizes, to which he invites an early examination.

MR. PACKER IN THE WEST.

Mr. Packer very unexpectedly made his appearance in Pittsburgh last week. We understand some of the managers of this place waited upon him, with the view to bring him here, but he refused to exhibit himself to the people of Beaver county at this time. Notwithstanding his Committee was not willing to let him meet Mr. Wilmot face to face, and condemned the practice, now in vogue, of Gubernatorial candidates traversing the State, and censured Gov. Johnston for initiating that plan; Mr. Packer musters up sufficient courage to resolve that "it will never do to give it up so." He strikes out upon a new system of tactics. He does not place himself in advance of Mr. Wilmot, but skulks at a safe distance behind;—thus in fact carrying on a kind of 'bush-whacking,' 'filibustering' 'guerilla' warfare, which must be as mortifying to his followers as it is disreputable to himself. Would it not be a capital joke, if the veteran Wilmot, sometime before the close of the canvass, should take it into his head, when within gun-shot of the enemy, to drop some of his appointments, for the purpose of 'picking up,' 'bagging,' and holding the gallant General up to the ridicule he so richly deserves.

What a different and less honorable mode of canvassing the State this is, when compared with that proposed by Mr. Wilmot. Then the people of the two parties could have heard the arguments adduced by both candidates, and would have been prepared to judge intelligently between them, and vote correctly when they reached the polls. If, as is charged by the Democracy, Mr. Wilmot is the exponent of principles that are treasonable to the Government, subversive of the Constitution, and at war with the best interests of the country, how easy a task it would have been for Mr. Packer—even if he possessed controversial powers inferior to those of Mr. Wilmot—to have hearded the latter before the people and carried his points overwhelmingly against him. If, as is alleged, the Democratic party as *the* party for the people, and the only Constitutional party in existence; if the Dred Scott decision is correct, and in accordance with the teachings of humanity, and the views of the early Fathers of the Republic; if the sale of the Public Works has been a gross outrage upon the tax-payers of the Commonwealth, what a multitude of converts Mr. Packer could have drawn around his standard, if he succeeded in making these propositions plain to his hearers.

But no. He and his Committee knew that Mr. Wilmot's cause was just, and they possessed an instinctive dread of his power as a close reasoner, and cool debater. They were afraid of their Democratic friends. They knew that it would not be safe to permit the voters to hear both sides of the question. They knew that the monstrosities of their party could not be successfully defended in presence of the people, while the eagle eye of Wilmot was upon his adversary, noting every movement, word and gesture. Mr. Packer choses a different and less manly course. He prefers to hang in the rear of Mr. Wilmot; occupying ground recently vacated by the latter, meeting reason with *sophistry*; *arguments* with *assertions*; facts with fancies, and specialities with vague generalities. How does this suit the honest Democracy? Is this the kind of standard-bearer they desire to lead them forth to battle?

MR. WILMOT AMONG THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Wilmot is now prosecuting his round of appointments, and speaking with great acceptance to the People in different parts of the State. From nearly every point which he has visited, we have the most encouraging and gratifying accounts of his reception, and the marked and favorable impression he everywhere inspires. Plain and unostentatious in his manners; dignified and manly in his bearing; earnest, practical, argumentative and persuasive in his addresses; avoiding the showy clap-trap common to demagogues and stump-orators; confining himself to facts, and addressing himself to the reason and the judgment, he wins his way irresistibly to the hearts of the people—inspiring his friends with ardor, infusing hope, and life, and activity, where all before was listlessness, hopelessness and inactivity, and challenging and commanding the admiration of even his opponents, by the integrity of his life, his honesty of purpose, courteous bearing, and the earnestness, ability, and fearlessness with which he advocates the principles of which he is the chosen and distinguished champion.

His trip through this portion of the State can not but result to his advantage. His personal appearance, his frank and genial manners, and above all, the tones of his voice, ringing out clear, distinct and trumpet-tongued, summoning the friends of Freedom to the conflict, are all in his favor, and can not but arouse us to activity, infuse new life into our ranks, and induce every voter opposed to Democratic misrule, to buckle on his armor, and go forth to the battle, with a confident belief that it all but do their duty, a signal victory is in reserve.

Packer on Slavery.

In the Pennsylvanian of the 29th, we find a letter describing Mr Packer's recent speech in York, from which we quote the following delectable paragraph:

"He proved to the satisfaction of every dispassionate hearer, that the Democratic party, so far from going *beyond* the Constitution in reference to slavery, *does not go as far* as did that instrument—and that it sanctions no measure or principle for which there is not clear constitutional warrant!"

Mr Packer, then, stands square upon the ultra Southern Fire-eating Platform. He is prepared to still further pervert the Constitution of the United States, and to go farther in the defence and propagation of slavery than his party has yet done. While pretending to be opposed to agitation, he takes hold of the subject himself, and by his own confession, stands prepared to aid in shocking the country again, whenever an opportunity presented itself. Let the voters of Pennsylvania weigh his words. Slavery has not yet exhausted his patience. Its behests have not yet wearied him; and when it demands that Pennsylvania shall repeal all laws prohibiting the introduction of slaves upon our own soil, Mr Packer will be found sustaining the impudent claim. Let the people be warned in time of these projects of Packer and his followers.

☞ The earnings of the P. Ft. W. & C. R R. for the month of August, show a decrease of some $21,000 from those of the same month last year. This is traceable to the fact that steamboating on the Ohio, was uninterrupted during August of the present year.

☞ Court commenced on Monday last.—Yesterday and the day previous were occupied in trying the suit of Gilmore vs. Poor House Directors.

MR. WILMOT IN BEAVER.

Large and Enthusiastic Meeting of the People.

On Monday last a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Beaver county, convened in the Court House, to listen to the address of the Hon. DAVID WILMOT, the Republican candidate for Governor.—The meeting was organized by calling Dr. A. R. THOMSON, of Independence, to the Chair; and appointing Maj. Robert Darragh, of Sharon, John Mitchell, of Greep, and John White, of Hopewell, Vice Presidents; and James Harper, of Hanover, and M. Weyand, of Beaver, Secretaries

Judge Wilmot, after being heartily cheered by the assembled multitude, commenced his address by referring to the fact, that he was here to address his fellow citizens, by order of the State Central Committee, and also that he was charged by his opponent, Gen. Packer, with evading the issues of the campaign. What were they? Was it whether the State should or should not receive a certain amount of tonnage tax, on one of her public Roads? Certainly not, and none of the bordering States, or the country so regarded it. But why did not Mr Packer, accompany him in canvassing the State.—Then he could have ascertained what Mr Packer wished to have discussed. But this was all nonsense. Mr Packer knows it to be such, his State Central Committee knows it to be such; the whole country regards its a contest between Slave labor and Free labor—between slavery extension and slavery restriction. This was the issue—the leading issue involved in the contest. He wished to remark to his fellow citizens, that although he was denominated an abolitionist, *that it was untrue. He held that slavery* was a local institution, created by local law, and with it, *as* the States, the Federal Government had nothing to do. He never had, nor never wished to interfere with it, where it was created and governed by municipal law. He regarded it everywhere an evil,—deplored its existence, and always had and always would endeavor to prevent its extension into territory beyond these local limits. This was his position on this absorbing question, and this was the position of the party whose candidate he was. He asked his fellow citizens then to indulge him while reviewing the slavery question, from the Revolutionary Era, until the present time. As early as 1784, after Virginia had ceded to the United States her claim to the North west territory, Mr Jefferson, of Virginia, one of the wisest and purest of American statesmen, in behalf of a committee, consisting of himself and two others, reported a plan for the government of all the territory then belonging to the Union. Among others, was a provision, in substance as follows;

"That after the year 1800, of the Christian era, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the said territories, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." This, fellow citizens, was Jefferson's view of the extension of slavery. It met the approbation of the American people. It proved that the Declaration of Independence was not an empty profession, but a living faith. Had this plan been adopted we should not now be discussing this vexed question. It would have been settled, and freedom would have been the fundamental and perpetual law of the American continent. Unhappily, however, the proviso was lost. Mr. Spaight, of North Carolina, moved that it be stricken out, and as it required two-thirds of the States to carry any measure, and moreover, as an eccentric gentleman named Dick from New Jersey, voted with the South, Mr. Jefferson's grand and comprehensive scheme was lost, and that by a large minority vote. But let us pause for a moment, fellow citizens and see where the waters stood at this period. Mr. Jefferson, the intellectual giant of the Revolution, Gen. Washington, the father of the Country, Patrick Henry, James Madison, and the Lees, the Masons, and others of our revolutionary sires, together with every representative man save one from the non-slaveholding States,—lamented the existence of Slavery, deplored its foot-hold in America, acknowledged the power of Congress to prevent its extension, and *voted*, against its introduction into any territory beloging to the United States. There is where the waters stood then. Where do they stand now? Mr. Buchanan announces, that slavery can exist in all of the territories, and that it is under the protection of the government, wherever the flag of the nation floats. Let us follow its history a little further. In 1819-20, Missouri asked for admission into the Union with a Slave constitution. By this time interest began to seize upon the minds of the slave holders. They desired to have a wider field for slave labor. They wanted Missouri, and when they were opposed by an almost unanimous North, they threatened to dissolve the Union. Weak knees and backs were found to yield. Missouri was admitted as a slave State. Slavery triumphed, and freedom for the first time trailed its banner in the dust. Fellow citizens do you perceive the revolution. The waters were receding.

We pass now to 1847. One day before the close of the session of Congress, the President of the United States, in a message to that body, asked for an appropriation of three millions of dollars. Until this time, it had been suspected, yet nothing tangible evinced itself to show, that the object of the war with Mexico, was to acquire a portion of her territory. This huge appropriation demonstrated this, and the speaker immediately proposed to record his vote in favor of the appropriation, provided, slavery should forever be excluded from the territory for which this money would be paid. Every Northern Senator and every Northern Representative, excepting Douglass of Illinois and M'Clernand of Michigan voted in favor of it. Whigs and Democrats stood united. They were ready for the contest. But on the next day, Mr Davis of Massachusetts, wished to make a speech upon it before the vote was taken, and ere he concluded the Senate adjourned. Gen Cass, a grey-haired veteran in years and experience, arose and crossed the floor to where Mr Davis was sitting, and remarked to him in a deeply impressive tone, "Sir, you have defeated one of the most *important* measures ever before Congress." During the period that elapsed before Congress again convened the South gave notice, through her Press and her public men, that any Senator or Representative who would support the Proviso, should be struck down, and that no office or preferment should be given him thereafter.

This placed Gen. Cass in a dilemma. He was now an aspirant for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. He had stood with the speaker, in favor of the proviso. Now it was necessary for him to recede, or he would reap the threat of the South. He therefore figured out the doctrine of 'Squatter Sovereignty,' and incorporated it in the celebrated Nicholson letter—a doctrine that had two faces, one North and one the South. With this he straddled the difficulty, pleased both factions, and became the Democratic nominee in 1848. But, how did he act when he returned again to Congress? Instead of standing with the speaker as before, in favor of the proviso, he yielded to the Southern pressure, and became one of its bitterest enemies. Alas for Gen. Cass! He had got a new reading of the Constitution. But how was it with the rest of the Northern band who had before professed so much love for the Wilmot Proviso. Enough of them, when they returned, had also had a new exposition of the Constitution and like Gen. Cass had succumbed to the Southern storm. The proviso was therefore lost. Hostility to it became a test of Democracy, and he who would not array himself against it, would very likely in a short time find himself read out of the Democratic party; and he who would shout loudest in its opposition, would find himself among the favored in the way of preferment. And the waters are again recede? But Southern organs of the Democratic party, and Mr. Buchanan say now that in the decision of the Dred Scott case, the Supreme Court has decided that Slavery goes wherever the Constitution goes! Mr. Buchanan is the first Northern man that ever expressed the monstrous idea.

Let us then, fellow citizens, endeavor to bring about a change, let us endeavor by placing in power a liberal minded President, a freedom loving Congress, and a freedom loving Supreme Court, to have the Constitution read and expounded as it was in the early days of the Government.

The American question, as it was usually termed, had taken hold of a large portion of the public mind. He wished to state his opinion upon it. We find the entire Catholic vote of the country combined and given in favor of American Slavery and its extension into the free territories.—Why then should not the entire Protestant vote of the country be combined and given in favor of Freedom, and its perpetuation? This was not intolerant; this was not infringing upon the rights of conscience or religious liberty in the least.

Mr. Wilmot during the delivery of this address, which the above is a very imperfect synopsis, was frequently very warmly applauded, and we do not recollect of ever seeing a more orderly and intelligent audience assembled in this place. The Court room was filled to overflowing, and we opine that many who have little sympathy with the Democratic party will find their faith in that organization shaken to its very base by the truncheon blows given it by Judge Wilmot on Monday last.

Mr Wilmot is a noble looking man, apparently little over 40 years. He speaks with ease, earnestness and irresistible power—every thought appears to float double, and every word laden with two ideas. We were pleased to see a large number of our friends from the country—many of whom had come 15 or 18 miles expressly to hear him. All appeared to be greatly gratified; and the only regret we heard expressed was that circumstances did not permit him to continue an hour or two longer. His presence has given an impetus to the cause in this county that will be felt at the proper time.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

According to adjournment the Managers of the Beaver County Agricultural Society met at the Sheriff's Office, Beaver, Sept. 14, 1857.

Members present—Hugh Anderson President; Richie Eakin Vice President; J. C. Wilson, Treasurer. *Managers*—Jno. Brodes, John Garrard, Robert Nelson, Spencer Briggs, James Darragh, Thomas Reed, Wm Irons, J. H. Dickson, S. Cunningham

Richie Eakin was appointed President, pro. tem.

The following committee was appointed for the purpose of decorating Floral Hall, to wit:—Misses Anna Mitis, Mary Agnew Borough; —— Thornley, Fallston; Sabina Townsend, —— Irish, New Brighton; Maria Moore, Mary Duncan, O tp, Margaret Ann Eakin, Brighton Tp; Nannie Palmer, Eliz. Porter, Rochester;—Messrs. Dr. D. Minis, James Power, Richard H. Agnew, John Porter, Abner L. Linton Scudder H. Darragh.

Resolved, that any and every one who will pay nine dollars to the Treasurer shall have liberty to put up a tent in the enclosure, for the sale of fruit, cakes, pies, confectionaries &c, during the whole time of the Fair.

☞ No person will be permitted to have a tent for the sale of the above articles on the outside of the fair grounds. The managers have rented all the ground on the outside within several hundred yards of the fair ground.

NARROW ESCAPE.—We learn that Constable Hiram Reed, of New Brighton, while trying to arrest a criminal named O'Rorke, was shot at, the ball striking his forehead, but fortunately glanced off, thus saving his life, providentially, as it were. O'Rorke made his escape but being closely pursued he is doubtless ere this arrested.

☞ The newspaper is a sermon for the thoughtful, a library for the poor, a blessing to everybody. Lord Brougham calls it the best public instructor.

For the Beaver Argus.

ANOTHER DREAM.

And again, methought, the Democratic Leaders were assembled in solemn conclave, and I was in the midst of them, without any particular intention of blessing them or doing them *good*. And First-fiddle Tommy, with a beaming countenance and a cheerful voice, spoke and said, "Robert, thou is sharp—in fact, I may say, decidedly sharp." And Windy Bobby replied, "such is my nature, Thomas, I cannot deny it. But, to which of my natural manifestations dost thou refer, O! Thomas?" "To an article which recently appeared in that brightest of all stars which glimmer in the democratic firmament, Oh! Robert, I love to gaze upon that Star, it sheds such a pure and kindly light into my heart. I love to look upon an immaculate object like it, unsullied by any uncharitable reflection, shining upon no man's character with a baneful light, distorting no hard-earned reputation by its extant rays. It is no *sirocco* affair as some would have us suppose, and which sentiment, very properly aroused the indignation and *risibility* (risibility, I wonder?) I had begun to tremble for thy laurels, Robert. Turncoat James has been accomplishing wonders in the mean time—he has become almost as expert a blackguard as thyself. This fact with thy inability to answer the outrageous interrogatories propounded by "Michael the herald," had caused thy friends to fear that the prestige of universal success and superiority having deserted thee, thou wouldst become like thy great prototype, who wielded like thee the jaw bone of an ass so successfully—wouldst become like him whom thorn of his potent locks. But thy genius has triumphed, has surmounted the difficulty. Thou has come forth as gold tried in the fire, yea, as fine gold. The article to which I allude should call forth the gratitude of the Democratic party of this State. It is a lengthy article, but it may all be summed up in these words. Now my Spanish and Seattle friends, *dear* friends, ye should not with the Pittsburg Dispatch, for, don't you see, it is high time the principles of the Sambos and the Negroes, and *croppies* should vote for non-combatant William, for he holds to the principles of neither. *Brothers*, what profane reasoning? What incontrovertible logic? What incontrovertible argument? Robert, when my eyes fell upon that *manifesto*, which clearly demonstrated to my mind that Windy Robert writes for the Star, I rejoiced with exceeding great joy. Hoist then been engaged in thy usual avocation of squirting tobacco juice over my office, I should have foiled thee in my wrath, as it was, I could only invoke blessings upon thy populous head. Brethren, we do well to award all honor and praise, and glory to Windy Robert. I feel that I, even I, have claims upon the services of you who didn't hear him, for how completely I demolished the Arch champion, the Reverend Agnew, in Brashburn, as soon as I ascertained he would have no opportunity of replying, and moreover, did I not, in obedience to the behest of Agnew Jones, visit the Earl of No-1 and perform unthought of services for the party in the way of eating corn bread and drawing mileage. And still my services with deep humility of spirit, I do claim, and services are not to be compared with those of Windy Robert, the indomitable in argument, the invulnerable in debate, the unsurpassable in his Equanimity. First-fiddle Tommy having applauded after this modest declamation, Fighting Charley arose and said, "I, too, have labored for the good of the party; for have I not endured the patronage of uncle Sam and my Sycamores for a long series of years, in fact, during the most of my natural existence?—and have I not been engaged for weeks in whatever of our beloved Hibernian friends call my *mine Lyrid* articles?" And yet, I must acknowledge that all that I have done cannot be mentioned in connection with Windy Robert's "Way he delivered."

Charley o'er the water, in like manner expressed his gratification, stating in substance that while he flattered himself that his conduct in this county had redeemed it of credit.—having incontinently pitched into the Samite chieftain Sconder the Ben-soner—and having made Sam the Wheel-horse feel very badly, &c.—a resolution adopted at the late convention thereby punishing him for his having assaulted him (Charley) in days gone by, notwithstanding all this he would with brethren yield to the paramount claims of Windy Bobby.

Turncoat Jimmy remarked, that having no political preference, he had first resided in the founding of Abolitionism, was nurtured in the Penthouse of Whiggery, had spent a short time in the Hall of Refuge of Know-nothingism, had acted a brief apprenticeship in Republicanism, but had at last been "adopted" into the Democratic family, and hoped to pass the remainder of his pupilage within its limits and enjoy in time a reversion of a portion of the desirable property which falls to the share of the children, legitimate, natural or adopted of the Democracy. Since the period of his "adoption" he has been laboring hard and earnestly in the dark and felt that his deserts were unnoticed. He had abused the best friends he ever had and taken to his bosom those who loved him, had nothing but indifference, contempt and hatred to bestow upon him. And yet, while he was scarcely willing to yield the palm of blackguardism to Windy Robert, he pulled to say that he never was engaged in so supremely ridiculous, senseless and [illegible] as the article referred to so eloquently by First-fiddle Thomas.

Summersetting Scudder also stated that his democratic experience was brief, but he flattered himself that in having boarded the Lion in his den and having declared through the Argus, that he gave his *hearty* support to the nominee of the court understand himself, and he think it did, which cost one fortune their divorce, their fortunes and their honors." He gave his unqualified assent to what had been said, and his unqualified admiration to Windy Bobby, his article general and this article in particular. The others having testified to Windy Bobby's great deservings and the merits of the article, "Why be deceived" articles, they all in conclusion rose up with one accord, and with a loud voice, "Bismillah! there is but one God, and Windy Robert is the prophet of the Democracy!" And Windy Bobby responded with [illegible]

Pittsburg Agricultural Warehouse.

One of the largest establishments in the city, and the only one which makes the manufacture and sale of agricultural implements and machinery a speciality, is that of Wardrop, Stout and Williams, on Fifth street, a few doors above Wood. Practical mechanics themselves, and possessing a knowledge and experience in matters pertaining to agricultural machinery only to be acquired by years of attention to the business, the members of the firm keep those implements and machines only in their establishment which have a well-earned reputation, and whose value is known to every intelligent farmer. The agriculturalist, therefore, who buys from Wardrop, Stout & Williams, may rest assured that he gets an article, whatever it may be, that will come up fully to the representations made about it, and that in no instance will he run the risk of having those impositions practiced on him which come from dealing with parties who are ignorant of the merits or demerits of the machines they sell, and are obliged to rely for a statement of their qualities, &c., on the representations of another and perhaps an interested party. It is this fact—the fact that the articles sold by the firm are to the letter what they represent them to be—that the establishment owes much of the extensive and rapidly increasing patronage bestowed on it by an appreciative public.

At this season of the year there are many labor-saving machines to be had at Messrs. Wardrop & Co's. establishment indispensable to the agriculturalist. Among them we may notice Fanning mills, of Rice's pattern, and warranted to give satisfaction; Cider Mills, of the most approved pattern, and calculated to turn out from six to eight barrels of cider daily with two men; Threshers of an improved character, and made to perform it well, with the application of but small amount of power; Apple Parers, the ingenuity and variety of which astonish you almost as much as does the despatch with which an apple is pared, sliced and cored by the efficient Apple Cutters (a new and splendid description of Shellers, Hollow Ware, Plows, &c. In plows the firm is looking to the interest of their business, and that the firm could supply you with, and at rates to suit purchasers, but their most especial attention is given to the various kinds of agricultural implements.

Four Cargoes of Slaves Landed.

Four more cargoes of negro slaves from Africa have just been landed on the Cuban coast, within half a mile of the country seat of Governor General Concha. They number 1788, likely lumps without counting infants or children, worth in the aggregate about $1,000,000. From this the reader may calculate the enormous profits of the slave trade.

All the negroes were obtained on the African coast. Two of the vessels which brought these cargoes were destroyed after having discharged, but the other two were back to Africa on a fresh venture.

Important From Utah.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Advices received here from Utah say that Brigham Young declares war and a separation from the Union the moment the Government troops enter the Territory.

THE MUTINY IN INDIA.—A correspondent writing of various outrages inflicted on ladies and gentlemen by mutineers at Lucknow, Mohammedans, says: "They slit the skin around the throats of their victims, and pull it off mask, scalp and all. The Lord recompense them."—*London Sun.*

☞ This world is a great slate, and hands for finger is never idle. No matter what we write, or where we write it, Time sure to find, and moss, or stain, or crumble, or bury it altogether.

DIED

At his residence in Trumbull county, Ohio, Mr. Robert Dungan, formerly of Hanover Township, Beaver County, in his 87th year. The deceased was born East of the mountains, and came to this country in 1794.—Sold in order Gov. Lee, to quell what is usually known as the "Whiskey insurrection."

AMBROTYPES.

ALL persons wishing copies of MRS. R. BEAVER'S

Life-Like Ambrotypes,

will do well to call soon at her Gallery, Wilson's Block, Broadway, New Brighton, as she expects to leave that place about the middle of October, to locate at some other point.

New Brighton, Sept. 14, 1857.

BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS.

Those persons wishing to embellish their grounds with early flowers next spring, can be supplied with a choice assortment of roots to be planted before the last of October. These will be sold forgone fourth similar roots, by the subscriber, at E. Chester, A. C. The subscriber has also a few Apple trees, a few Pear trees, and will obtain, suitable for planting this fall. Also, Peach, Pear, Cherry, &c., sold for cash.

Thos. THORNLEY.

Chester, Sept. 16, 1857.

To the Republicans of Beaver County

I respectfully offer myself as a candidate for the office of Director, at the October election. If elected, I pledge myself to an honest and faithful discharge of the duties pertaining to said office.

JOHN HESSON.

New Sewickly Tp., July 15.—

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.

A respect to be in attendance at the lower School House, in Beaver, on Saturday the 26th of September, for the purpose of examining the teachers that may be present.

R. N. AVERY, Co. Sup't.

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED.

ONE Male Teacher as Principal, and two Female Teachers, as Assistants, to take charge of the Freedom Union School. Proposals to be handed in on Saturday the 3d day of October next, when Mr. Avery, County Superintendent, will be present to examine them.

By order of the Board,

D. S. MARQUIS, Pres't.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CORN SHELLER.

Now on Exhibition at

65 *FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.*

Warranted to shell 20 BUSHELS PER HOUR, in the hands of one man. This machine is certainly the invention of the age, combining everything that is useful with the durable and neat.

We respectfully invite the Farmer, Mechanic and Capitalist to a thorough trial of this machine.—CALL AND SEE.—

Town, State and County Rights for sale by the Agent.

J. O. S. GOLDEN.

Sept. 9, 1857.

BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS, at (mar6) YOUNG'S.

THOS. KENNEDY, JUN'R. JOHN T. SHANE.

THOMAS KENNEDY, JR. & CO.,

Corner of Wood and Fifth sts,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

LOOKING GLASSES,

AND FANCY GOODS.

Our stock of Imported and Domestic

Fancy and Variety Goods,

Including

PRINTS,
COMBS,
CLOCKS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
SHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
SILK and COTTON
HANDKERCHIEFS,
THREADS,
BUTTONS,
PORTMONNAIES,

And all articles in our line, is now large and varied. Additions are constantly being made direct from the Eastern manufacturers and Importers.

☞ We earnestly solicit the attention of our former customers and buyers generally.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 9, 1857.

Just Received

A large assortment of

COOKING, PARLOR & SHOP STOVES,

of various designs and sizes, which, for cheapness, durability and neatness, can not be excelled in this or any other place.

☞ Call and examine them at the Stove, Tin Copper and Sheet Iron Warerooms of

A. BESTWICK.

New Brighton, Sept. 7, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having made sale of his Foundery in Bridgewater, and being desirous of closing up his Business with as little delay as possible, would respectfully request all knowing themselves indebted by note of book account to call and settle up their accounts, and by so doing will save cost.

My books and notes will be found at my residence in Beaver, and in my absence from home, at the office of J. Monroe, Esq.

L. WHITSELL.

Sept. 9, 1857.

N. B. I wish to be understood that unless the above notice is attended to a legal course will be pursued.

WANTED—200 bushels of quality of Charcoal, to be delivered at my shop immediately.

A. BESTWICK.

New Brighton, Aug. 6th, 1857.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled 'An act to regulate the General elections within this Commonwealth,' it is enacted upon me to give notice of such elections, and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected—

I, JAMES DARRAGH,

Sheriff of the county of Beaver, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Beaver, that a General election will be held in said county on the

Second Tuesday in October next,

at the several Election Districts as follows:

The electors of Borough township will meet at the Court House in the borough of Beaver.

The electors of Phillipsburg district will meet at the public School House in said borough.

The electors of New township will meet at the house of Wm Bigger, Esq. in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township will meet at the School house in the village of Scottsville in said township.

The electors of Independence township will meet at the public house of Alexander Thompson, dec'd in said township.

The electors of Raccoon township will meet at the house of David Ewing in said township.

The electors of Frankfort district will meet at the house of George Dungan in Frankfort.

The electors of Moore's district to meet at the house of John Porter, in the village of Hanover.

The electors of Greene township to meet at the house of Elijah Niswanger in Hookstown.

The electors of Ohio township will meet at the house of Mile Beringer, Fairview.

The electors of Brighton township (not embraced in Industry district) will meet at the house of Richey Larkin in said township.

The electors of the borough of Fallston to meet at the Academy in Fallston.

The electors of Patterson township to meet at the school house in the village of Brighton.

The electors of Philpot township will meet at the house of Samuel Cunningham in said township.

The electors of South Beaver township to meet at the house of John Rowe, in said township.

The electors of Darlington township to meet at the Academy in Darlington.

The electors of the Beaver township will meet at the house of Widow Miller in said township.

The electors of Franklin township to meet at the house of Mark R Clark, in said township.

The electors of North Sewickley township to meet at the house occupied by John Miller, on the Big Beaver.

The electors of Patterson township will meet at the house of Wm Cunningham, said township.

The electors of Marion township to meet at the house of George Hartzell, jr., in said township.

The electors of New Brighton borough and district to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of Rochester township will meet at the school house in the borough of Rochester.

The electors of the borough of Rochester to meet at the school house in Rochester.

The electors of Freedom borough and district to meet at the school house in the borough of Freedom.

The electors of New Sewickly township to meet at the house of John Feazel in said township.

The electors of Industry district to meet at the school house in the town of Industry.

The electors of Harmony township to meet at the Economy Hotel lately kept by John Schreiber.

The electors of Economy township to meet at the house of George C Minis in said township.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid, will elect by ballot—

One person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Two persons for Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

One person for Canal Commissioner of Pennsylvania.

Two persons as members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Lawrence county.

One person for Sheriff of Beaver county.

One person for Register and Recorder of Beaver county.

One person for Treasurer of Beaver co.

One person for Clerk of the Courts of Beaver county.

One person for Commissioner of Beaver county.

One person for Auditor of Beaver county.

One person for Coroner of Beaver county.

One person for Poor House Director of Beaver county.

Four persons for Trustees of Beaver county—( ) for four years each, one for three years, and one for two years.

Notice is Hereby Given

That every person exercising the functions of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the U. States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall have been employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State or the United States or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Inspector, Judge, or Clerk of any election of the Commonwealth, and that no Judge, Inspector, or any other officer of such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

Also, in and by the 4th section of an act approved the 12th of April, 1840, it is enacted, that the 13th section of the act passed July 2d, 1839, entitled an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, shall not be construed so as to prevent any military officer or borough officer from serving as Judge, Inspector or clerk at any General or Special Election in this Commonwealth.

And the said act of Assembly, entitled "An act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1839, provides as follows, viz:

That the Judges and Inspectors chosen as aforesaid, shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before 9 o'clock on the morning of the 2d Tuesday of October, in each and every year, and each of said Inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of said district.

In case the persons who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as Inspector in his place; and in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the present elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the Inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

It shall be the duty of Assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general special or township election, during the time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judges when called on, in relation to the rights of any persons assessed by them to vote at such elections, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said Inspectors or Judge, or either of them shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years, or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days immediately preceding such election and within two years paid a State or County Tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election But a citizen of the United States, who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district, and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months. Provided, that the white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years and having resided in this State one year and in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote although they have not paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless, first, he produce a receipt for the payment within two years, of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and gives satisfactory evidence, either on his own oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such tax, or on failing to procure a receipt, shall make oath of the payment thereof: or second, if he claims a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of the residence in the district as is required in this act; and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and gives such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the names of the persons so admitted to vote shall be inserted into the alphabetical list by Inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word 'tax' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid a tax, or the word 'age,' if he shall be admitted on account of his age and in either case, the reason of such votes shall be called out by the clerks, who shall make the like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners and Assessor, or his right to vote, whether found there or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the Inspector to examine such persons on oath as to qualification, and, if he claim to have resided within the State one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election; and shall also himself swear his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, for the purpose of voting therein.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent an officer of an election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election; or shall use or exercise any intimidation, threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly, or overpower any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of his choice; such person, on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any time not less than twelve months; and if it shall be shown that by the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons to make such a bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to bet.

If any person not by law qualified shall fraudently vote at any election within this commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person or persons so offending shall, on conviction be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspectors two tickets together, with the intention to vote illegally, or shall vote the same, or if any person shall advise or procure another to do so, he or they so offending shall on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty or more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this commonwealth aforesaid by law, (except the sons of qualified electors) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of having tickets, or [illegible] qualified to vote, and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

The Return Judges of the several districts aforesaid, are requested to meet at the Court House, in Beaver, on the first Friday after the second Tuesday of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to perform those things required by law.

Amendments to the Constitution.

And whereas, a Joint Resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, has been agreed to by a majority of the Members elected to each House of the Legislature at two successive sessions of the same, the first session commencing on the first Tuesday of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, and the second session commencing on the first Tuesday of January eighteen and fifty-seven.—And whereas it is provided in the tenth article of the Constitution that any amendment so agreed upon shall be submitted to the people in such manner and at such time at least three months after being so agreed upon by the two Houses, as the Legislature shall prescribe; And Whereas by an Act of the Legislature of this Commonwealth entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people for their ratification or rejection the proposed amendments to the constitution," approved May twelfth Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven it is among other things provided as follows, viz:

Section 1. That for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the citizens of this Commonwealth in regard to the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either of them, the Governor of this Commonwealth shall issue a writ of election directed to the Sheriff of each and every county of this Commonwealth commanding them to give notice in the usual manner in not less than two newspapers in each county, provided that so many are published therein, that an election will be held in each of the townships wards and districts therein, on the second Tuesday in October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, for the purpose of deciding upon the adoption or rejection of said amendments or any of them: which said election shall be held at the places and opened and closed at the time at and within which the General elections of this Commonwealth are held opened and closed, and it shall be the duty of the Judges, Inspectors, and Clerks of each of said townships wards and districts to receive at said election tickets either written or printed or partly written and partly printed, from citizens duly qualified to vote for Members of the General Assembly, and to deposit them in a box or boxes to be for that purpose provided by the proper officers; which tickets shall respectively be labelled on the outside, 'First Amendment,' 'Second Amendment,' 'Third Amendment' and 'Fourth Amendment,' and those who are favorable to said amendments or any of them may express their desires by voting each as many separate written or printed or partly written and partly printed ballots or tickets containing on the inside thereof the words, 'For the Amendment,' and those who are opposed to the amendments or any of them may express their opposition by voting each as many separate written or printed ballots or tickets containing on the inside thereof the words, 'Against the Amendment.'

Section 2. That the election on the said proposed amendments shall in all respects be conducted as the General elections of this Commonwealth are now conducted; and it shall be the duty of the Return Judges of the respective counties and districts thereof, first having carefully ascertained the number of votes given for or against each of said amendments in the manner aforesaid, to make out duplicate returns thereof expressed in words at length and not in figures only, one of which returns so made shall be lodged in the Prothonotary's office of the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county, and the other sealed and directed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and by one of said Judges deposited forthwith in the most convenient Post Office.

And the "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, 1839, it is provided and directed as follows:

Section 81. When two or more counties shall compose a district for the choice of a member or members of the Senate of this commonwealth or of the house of Representatives of the United States, or of this commonwealth, the Judges of the election in each county, having met as aforesaid, the clerks shall make out a fair statement of all the votes which shall have been given at such election, within the county, for every person voted for, as such member or members, which shall be signed by said judges, and attested by the clerks; and one of the said judges shall take charge of such certificate, and shall produce the same at a meeting of one judge from each county, at such place, in such district, as is or may be appointed by law for the purpose; which meeting shall be held on the seventh day after the election.

Sec. 82. The judges of the several counties having met, as aforesaid, shall cast up the several county returns, and make duplicate returns of all the votes given for such office, in said district, and of the name of the person or persons elected, and one of said returns, for each office, shall be deposited in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which they shall meet, and the other shall be by said judges deposited in the nearest post office, sealed and directed in parts two and three of the eightieth section of this act.

Sec. 83. It shall also be the duty of the return judges, in every case, to transmit to each of the persons elected to serve in Congress, or in the Senate, or in the House of Representatives of this commonwealth, a certificate of his election, within five days after the day of making up such return.

The return judges of the Congressional District composed of the counties of Mercer, Beaver and Lawrence, and the return judges of the Senatorial and Representative district, composed of the counties of Beaver and Lawrence will meet at the Court House in New Castle according to the 81st section above cited.

Given under my hand at Beaver, the 8th ( ) day of September, 1857, and of the L. S. Independence of the United States the Eighty-second.

JAMES DARRAGH,

Sheriff's Office, Beaver, Sept. 9, 1857.

BEAVER MARKET

Beaver, Sept. 16, 1857

(Corrected Weekly.)

FLOUR—Per hundred	$3.50
RYE FLOUR—per cwt	2.25
WHEAT—per bushel	1.25
RYE—per bushel	70
CORN—per bushel	80
OATS—per bushel	25
BEEF—round	7
BUTTER—per pound	16
EGGS—per dozen	8
POTATOES—per bushel	40

PITTSBURGH MARKET

Pittsburgh, Sept. 16, 1857.

FLOUR—Ex $5,87a6,00, Family 6,00a6,12	
WHEAT—per bushel	1,08a1,10
CORN—per bushel	70a75
RYE—per bushel	60a63
OATS—per bushel	25a30
HAY—per ton	$10a14
POTATOES—per bushel	40a50
BUTTER—per pound	12a16
EGGS—per dozen	9a10
BACON—should's 12½; hams 14; sides 14	

LADIES SHOES—20 dozen ladies morocco boots. 20 doz. gum over shoes and sandshoe, just received at TAYLOR'S.

november 19, 1856

THIRD ARRIVAL OF SEASONABLE

DRY GOODS

AT C. HANSON LOVE'S

OPPOSITION TO THE BEE HIVE,

No. 74 Market St., between Wood & Diamond,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

A good many articles having been bought so late in the season that they have been purchased very cheap, and a good many articles in Fancy Goods of our present stock have been

MARKED DOWN VERY CHEAP,

We will close out the balance of our 12½ cent Printed Brilliants at 10 cents, 14 Brown and White Lawns at 6¼ cents, English Cordel Organdy Lawns at 12½ cents, Real French Lawns at 15 cents, Printed Barages, marked down very low, Summer Silks, from 40 cents upwards.

Fancy and Black Silks,

the Cheapest in the City. Needle Work Setts, Collars and Sleeves, for 75 cents and upwards. Needle Work Collars very cheap, some of them are entirely new styles. Shawls and Mantles, a good Assortment Black and White Plaid Dusters, from $1 upwards, Lace and Silk Mantillas very cheap. Hosiery, Gloves and Mitts, of every description.

DOMESTICS.

The very best makes of all kinds of Domestics, as well as the medium and low grades, all of which will be sold as cheap as they can be bought any place either East or West of the Mountains.

☞ Please call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we think it will be to advantage of every economical purchaser to do so.

C. HANSON LOVE,

Formerly Love Brothers, and Young, Stevenson and Love.

sept16

COW LOST

The subscriber, on Sunday night, August 9th lost a large dark [illegible] cow, eleven or twelve years old. One ear, I think the right one, is split nearly its whole length. Some small white spots on one shoulder blade; heavy behind, with a large bag hanging low down; milking 6 or 8 quarts per day. Whoever will return said cow or inform me where she may be found shall be well paid for doing so.

NAZRO PARK

Bridgewater, Beaver co Pa.

Bank of Beaver County.

THE stockholders of the Bank of Beaver Co., are hereby notified that instalments are ordered as follows, viz:

An instalment of Ten Dollars per share on or before the 5th day of September next.

An instalment of like amount of Ten Dollars per share on on before the 5th day of October next.

Payable to the Treasurer in New Brighton.

By order of the Commissioners.

EDWARD HOOPES, Treasurer.

New Brighton, Aug. 25, 1857.

APPLE PARERS—10 different qualities parer, corer and slicer. The most complete machine in the world. 15 Apples of any size can be pared, cored and cut in thin slices all in one operation in a minute, and in a style impossible to equal by hand. Jas. WARDROP.

aug26 47 Fifth street.

CABINET WAREROOM.

THE subscriber having taken possession of the shop lately occupied by David Johnston, dec'd., would respectfully announce to the citizens of Beaver, and vicinity, that he is prepared to make to order all articles in his line at short notice, and upon reasonable terms. A general assortment of Furniture—such as Bureaus, Bedsteads, card, center, dining and breakfast Tables, Stands, &c., constantly kept on hand, which, for quality and workmanship, will compare favorably with those manufactured in any other establishment in the county.

Coffins made to order, at all hours, and a Hearse in constant readiness.

☞ Shop on Main street, one door west of Argus' office.

SOCRATES SMALL.

Beaver, Sept. 2d, 1857.

WILSON, CHILDS & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in Foreign & Domestic

DRY GOODS

No. 45, Wood Street, opposite St. Charles Hotel

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

ARE now receiving and will be ready to exhibit to the trade by the 10th of September, a very large and attractive stock of

Fall Dry Goods and Notions,

to which the attention of Merchants throughout the West is respectfully solicited.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 25, 1857.

LOGAN & ABER,

Dealers in

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,

CORNER OF MARKET & BRIDGE STS

BRIDGEWATER, PENN'A.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. Call and examine our Stock.

aug26

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of David Johnston, late of Beaver borough Beaver county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement, to the subscriber in said borough.

JOSEPH C. WILSON, Adm'r.

sept2

M. B WELSH.

ATTORNEY AT LAW;

(District Attorney,)

Office in the Court House, Beaver, Pa.

July 15 1857, 1y.

JOHN M. DUNLAP,

WITH

E. FROWENFELD & BRO.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING

NO. 70 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURG, PA.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber having taken charge of the Sharon Steam Flouring Mill, would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their custom. His facilities for grinding are fully equal to any in the county. If good wheat is sent to this mill, he will insure good flour, and a good yield.

may 27 1857. JOHN H. POWELL.

SEED DRILLS—Hunt's Patent Lancaster Drills; for Wheat, Barley, Oats and Grass Seeds, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 47 Fifth street, Pittsburgh. JAS. WARDROP.

FANNING MILLS—Rice's Patent Fanning Mills for sale by JAMES WARDROP.

aug26 47 Fifth street.

CIDER MILLS—50 of Hickcock's new powerful Mills for 1857, capable (with two men) of making from 6 to 8 barrels of cider a day, for sale by JAS. WARDROP, 47 Fifth st.

NOTICE to Farmers—20 Improved Railroad Power Threshers, with vibrating separators, warranted in every respect, for sale by

aug26 JAMES WARDROP, 47 Fifth st.

NOTICE TO GARDENERS—300 N. Jersey bushel baskets; 10 doz Potato hooks; 12 doz Potato digging forks, for sale by

aug26 JAMES WARDROP.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

If you want Patent medicines or any other kind of medicines, call at Young's, and buy them cheap and pure. may6,'57.

FRUIT JARS—Air tight Tomatto and Fruit Stone Jars, size from pint to gallons.

aug26 JAS. WARDROP.

BOERHAVE'S

HOLLAND BITTERS

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND

FEVER AND AGUE.

And the various affections arising from a disordered

STOMACH AND LIVER.

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the stomach, Colicky Pains, Heathurn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Restlessness, Mind and Bowel Complaints, in all Nervous, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Affections; it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound prepared in strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fellow countrymen scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Giving instantaneous effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve subject to the disorder, infusing a fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE!—Whoever expects to find in this aberverage will be disappointed, but to the sick week and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties.

CAUTION.—The great popularity of this delightful Tonic has induced many imitations which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buying one pennith until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all those imitations.

☞ Sold at $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 00, by the proprietor, Benjamin Page, Jr. & Co. Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable Medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, and braces up the monthly period with regularity. These Pills should be used two or three weeks previous to confinement; they fortify the constitution, and lessen suffering during labor, enabling the mother to perform her duties with safety to herself and child.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain alcohol, antimony or any other mineral.

Full directions accompanying each package. Price, in the United States and Canada, One Dollar.

Sole Agent for this country.

JOB MOSES,

Late I. C. BALDWIN & Co.;

Rochester, N.Y.

N. B. $1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agents, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail. For sale by C. L. KAISER, Rochester, Pa.

Wholesale Agents FLEMING BROTHER.

Pittsburgh Pa. Dec. 12

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

Just Received

AND FOR SALE LOW, BY

P. B. YOUNG,

At Sheafold Stand, Corner of Second and Elk sts,

BEAVER, PA.

THE following Patent medicines can always be had at Young's New Drug Store:

Keyser's Cough Syrup, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, Bowman's Vegetable Compound, Sanford's Invigorator, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Radway's Resolvent, Relief and Pills, Boerhave's Holland Bitters, Wood's Hair Restorative, Prof. De Grafe's Oil, Tobias' Liniment, Prof. Reed's Magnetic Oil, M'Lane's Vermifuge and Pills, Fahnestock's Vermifuge and Cough Balsam, Darley's American Heave Remedy, Seller's Cough Syrup and Vermifuge, Kennedy's Discovery, Swaim's Panacea, Myers' Extract of Red Rose, Sipe's Balsam Tar, Wild Cherry and Hoar Hound, Sipe's Dysentery Compound, Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger, Godfrey's Cordial, Harlem Oil, Petroleum, Bolish's Worm Confections, Merchant's Gargling Oil, Jayne's Carminative, Trask's Magnetic Ointment, Nerve and Bone Liniment, Holloway's Ointment and Pills, Thompson's and Cook's Eye Water, Kaiser & Bros.' Arnica Ointment, and many others too numerous to mention, always on hand. may 6,'57.

New Goods,

AT

M'CONNELL & BENTEL'S.

THEY have just received their Spring and Summer goods, at their new store. Their stock is large and well selected, which they offer at as low prices as can be had at any establishment in the county. All they ask is for the public to call and examine their stock, and be convinced that they do sell goods as low as any establishment in this section. Our stock of Dry Goods is complete. Hats and Caps of all kinds. Bonnets of every style and all kind of Bonnet trimmings. Groceries and Provisions always kept on hand.

M'CONNEL & BENTEL.

Freedom, april 22 '57.

W. R. STERLING,

Banker, Dealer in Exchange Bank Notes, and Coin: New Brighton, Pa.

COLLECTIONS of Bills, Notes and Drafts, promptly attended to. Par and current funds received on deposit. June 11,'56

PAMPHLET LAWS.

THE Pamphlet Laws for 1857 have been received at the Prothonotary's Office, and will be distributed to those entitled to receive them.

M. S. QUAY, Pro.

August 12, 1857.

PERFUMERY and Flavoring Extracts can always be found at P. B. YOUNG'S.

FAST Colored Lawns, from 6 cents up. White Brilliants, from 10 cts up. Figured do from 12½ cents up. Embroideries, and all kinds of white goods at greatly reduced prices, for 30 days, at

July 22, '57. TAYLOR'S.

THE MEDICINE OF THE MILLION

PHILOSOPHY AND FACT.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

THIS EXCITING CAUSE OF SICKNESS.

The blood is the life-sustaining agent. It furnishes the components of bone, tissue, muscle, nerve and integument. The stomach is its manufactory, the veins its distributors, and the intestines the channel through which the waste matter rejected in its production is expelled. Upon the stomach, the circulation and the bowels, these Pills act simultaneously, relieving indigestion, purifying the fluids, and regulating the excretions.

THE NATIONAL COMPLAINT.

Dyspepsia is the most common disease among all classes in this country. It assumes a thousand shapes, and is the primary source of innumerable dangerous maladies, but whatever its type or symptoms, however obstinate its resistance to ordinary preparations, it yields readily and rapidly to this searching and thorough remedy.

BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

The quantity and quality of these are of vital importance to health. Upon the liver, the gland which secretes this fluid, these Pills operate specifically, and infallibly rectifying its irregularities, and effectually curing Jaundice, Bilious Exanthams, and all the varieties of disease generated by an unnatural condition of gorl and it.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Unless the bowels perform their functions properly, the whole body suffers. Tens of thousands die annually of Dysentery, Diarrhœa Chronic Constipation, and other diseases of these vast pipes of the system. The effect of the Pills upon all intestinal disorders, whether, casual or epidemic, is a phenomenon in medicine. By following the printed directions, the most alarming cases of bowel complaint are promptly controlled.

A WORD TO FEMALES.

The local debility and irregularities which are the exclusive appurtenances of the weaker sex, and which, when neglected, always shorten life, are relieved for the time being, and prevented for the future to come, by a course of this mild but thorough alterative.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:

Asthma,	Diarrhœa, Indigestion,
Bowel Complts,	Dropsy, Influenza,
Coughs,	Debility, Inflammation,
Colds,	Fever and Ague, Veneral Affcn
Chest Diseases,	Female Complts, Piles,
Costiveness,	Liver Complts, Headaches,
Worms, all kinds,	Lowness of Inward wean's
Dysentery,	Spirits.

Sold at the Manufactories of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States, and the civilized world in boxes, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each. Dr. O. Cunningham, Beaver, is an authorized Agent for the sale of these medicines.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. feb.18

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Notice of Appointment

DR. H. TUBBS,

Will be at his room, Bridgewater, Lehmer's Hotel, Monday, October 5, 1857

For consultation upon all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Spleen: also Dropsy, Gravel, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Debility, Dyspepsia, Female diseases, Ague and Fever, Fits, Impurities of the blood, Eruptions, Cancers, Ulcers, and all other varieties of long standing compl

RESOLUTION

Proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met: That the following amendments are proposed to the constitution of the commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

First Amendment.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution to be designated as article eleven as follows:—

ARTICLE XI.

OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

SECTION 1. The State may contract debts, to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the general assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 2. In addition to the above limited power the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the state; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 3. Except the debts above specified, in sections one and two of this article, no debt whatever shall be created by, or on behalf of the state.

SEC. 4. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the legislature shall, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; which sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works, from time to time owned by the state, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the state, together with other funds, or resources, that may be designated by law. The said sinking fund may be increased, from time to time, by assigning to it any part of the taxes, or other revenues of the state, not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government, and unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars.

SEC. 5. The credit of the commonwealth shall not in any manner, or event, be pledged, or loaned to, any individual, company, corporation or association; nor shall the commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner, or stockholder, in any company, association, or corporation.

SEC. 6. The commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough or township; or of any corporation, or association; unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the state to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the state in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

SEC. 7. The legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any company, association, or corporation; or to obtain money for, or loan its credit to, any corporation, association, institution, or party.

Second Amendment.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution, to be designated as article XII, as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

OF NEW COUNTIES.

No county shall be divided by a line cutting off over one-tenth of its population, (either to form a new county or otherwise,) without the express assent of such county, by a vote of the electors thereof; nor shall any new county be established, containing less than four hundred square miles.

Third Amendment.

From section two of the first article of the constitution, strike out the words, "of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively;" from section five, same article, strike out the words, "of Philadelphia and of several counties;" from section seven, same article, strike out the words, "neither the city of Philadelphia nor any, and insert in lieu thereof the words, "and no;" and strike out "section four, same article," and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"SEC. 4. In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in every seventh year thereafter, representatives to the number of one hundred, shall be apportioned and distributed equally, throughout the state, by districts, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in the several parts thereof: except that any county containing at least three thousand five hundred taxables, may be allowed a separate representation: but no more than three counties shall be joined, and no county shall be divided, in the formation of a district. Any city containing a sufficient number of taxables to entitle it to at least two representatives, shall have a separate representation assigned it, and shall be divided into convenient districts of contiguous territory, of equal taxable population as near as may be, each of which districts shall elect one representative.

At the end of section seven, same article, insert these words, "the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into single Senatorial districts, of contiguous territory as nearly equal in taxable population as possible; but no ward shall be divided in the formation thereof."

The legislature, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, shall divide the city of Philadelphia into senatorial and representative districts, in the manner above provided; such districts to remain unchanged until the apportionment in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Fourth Amendment.

There shall be an additional section to the first article of said constitution, which shall be numbered and read as follows:

SEC. 26. The legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke, or annul, any charter or incorporation hereafter conferred by, or under, any special, or general law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the commonwealth, in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators.

IN SENATE, March 27th, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 24, nays 7; on the second amendment, yeas 28, nays 8; on the third amendment, yeas 24, nays 4; on the fourth amendment, yeas 28, nays 4.

[Extract from the Journal.]
GEO. W. HAMERSLY, Cl'k.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
April 29, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 78, nays 12; on the second amendment, yeas 67, nays 34; on the third amendment, yeas 72, nays 22; on the fourth amendment, yeas 83, nays 7.

[Extract from the Journal.]
JACOB ZIEGLER, Cl'k

Filed in Secretary's office, May 2, 1857.
A. G. CURTIN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, June 22, 1857.

Pennsylvania ss:

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original "Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth," with the vote in each branch of the Legislature upon the final passage thereof, as appears from the originals on file in this office.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to to affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office, the day and year above written.

A. G. CURTIN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

IN SENATE, March 27, 1857.

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consideration,

On the question,

Will the *Senate* agree to the first amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Brown, Coffey, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, *Speaker*—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Cresswell, Finney, Gregg, Harris, Penrose and Souther—7.

So the question was determinad in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the second amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Finney, Flenniken, Ingram, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, *Speaker*—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Coffey, Crabb, Frazer, Gregg, Harris, Killinger, Penrose and Scofield—8.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the third amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Crabb, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins and *Wright*—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Coffey, Gregg, Harris and Penrose—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the fourth amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Brown, Coffey, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins and Wright—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Finney, Jordan and Penrose—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
April 29, 1857

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consideration,

On the question,

Will the House agree to the first amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibboney, Gildea, Hamel, Harper; Heins, Hiestand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Kerr, Knight, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, M'Calmont, M'Ilvain, Moorhead, Mumma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrikin, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Reed, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voeghley, Walter, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Witherow, Wright, Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—78.

NAYS—Messrs. Backus, Benson, Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Hine, Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Lebo, Struthers, Thorn, Warner and Wintrode—12.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the second amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bower, Calhoun, Campbell, Carty, Ent, Fausold, Foster, Gildea, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Heistand, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Knight, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, M'Ilvain, Moorhead, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petriken, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Reed, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voeghley, Wagonseller, Walter, Warner, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Witherow, Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—83.

NAYS—Messrs. Arthur, Augustine, Backus, Benson, Bishop, Brown, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Eyster, Gibboney, Hamilton, Hancock, Hill. Hine, Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Jacobs, Kerr, Lebo, M'Calmont, Mumma, Reed, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Struthers, Thorn, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Wagonseller, Warner, Wintrode, Witherow and Wright—34.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the third amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Benson, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibboney, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hiestand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Kerr, Lebo, M'Calmont, Mumma, Reed, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voeghley, Wagonseller, Walter, Warner, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Wilherow, Wright, Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Arthur, Augustine, Backus, Bishop, Carty, Dock, Gildea, Hamilton, Hancock, Hine, Jenkins, Knight, Leisenring, M'Ilvain, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Roberts, Struthers, Thorn, Walter, Warner, Wharton, and Wintrode—22.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the fourth amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Backus, Ball, Beck, Benson, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Carty, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold. Foster Gibboney, Gildes, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hiestand, Hill, Hoffman, (Berks,) Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Kerr, Lebo, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, M'Calmont, M'Ilvain, Mumma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrikin, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Reed, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voeghley, Wagonseller, Walter, Warner, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Witherow, Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—83.

NAYS—Messrs. Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Struthers, Thorn, Wintrode and Wright—7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, June 22, 1857.

Pennsylvania, ss:

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Yeas and Nays taken on the resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, as the same appears on the Journals of the two Houses, of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, for the session of 1857.

[L. S.] Witness my hand and the seal of said office, this twenty-second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

A. G. CURTIN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

DUFF'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE

PHILO HALL, 75, 3d STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE oldest and most extensive and most perfectly organized COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the United States. The only one in the State acting under a LEGISLATIVE CHARTER.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States,
Hon. WILLIAM WILKINS,
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Hon. CHARLES NAYLOR,
Gen. J. K. MOORHEAD,
P. DUFF, (author of Duff's system of Mercantile and Steamboat Book-keeping) President of the faculty, consisting of from twelve to fifteen Professors and Lecturers, including one of the best Penmen in the U. S.

The Students of this Institution obtain the following important advantages over all others in the West.

1st. A training for business by a practical Merchant of nearly 20 years experience in extensive inland and shipping business.

2d. Their Diploma bears the signature of the author of a system of Book-keeping, sanctioned by the Chamber of Commerce of New York, as the best in our Language—see circular p. 17.

3d. A new and abbreviated method of Double Entry.

4th. The Private Ledger, not taught in any other College.

5th. Single Entry Books changed into Double Entry.

6th. Improved forms of Bill Book; directly checking the Ledger.

7th. Improving form of Check Book—simplifying the Bank Account.

8th. Rules for determining the precise maturity of notes.

9th. Rules for adjusting deranged Double Entry Books.

10th. Partnership Settlements by Single Entry.

11th. Joint Account Settlements, with partial and complete sales.

12th. Three different methods of introducing a new partner.

13th. Six examples of Books opened with special conditions.

14th. Dissolution and winding up partnership Book.

15th. Sale and transfer of interest from one partner to another.

See test problems on the above—circular p. 20.

Penmanship, Mercantile Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Correspondence, Commercial Ethics, Political Economy and Detecting Counterfeit Notes, are all included with our College Course of Book-keeping.

About 4000 Students have been qualified for business in this Institution.

Circulars and specimens of Penmanship mailed free.

Duff's Bookkeeping, Harper's new edition, pp. 222 royal octavo. Price $1.50, postage 21 cents.

Duff's Steamboat Bookkeeping, Price $1; postage 9 cents.

☞ No printed Universalist questions are given to Students in this Institution; nor no "Universalist preaching" is advertised in the College Rooms on Sundays, on the "doctrines and tendencies" of the Presbyterian, Methodist, Lutheran and other Churches. jy22'57.

☞ Will be published in a few weeks "Business and Ornamental Penmanship," by J. S. Duncan, Professor of Penmanship in this institution. The work will be in imperial quarto form, containing nearly 500 specimens of business and ornamental Penmanship, the most comprehensive yet published, designed for the use of both learners and teachers.

BEAVER MACHINE WORK

Childs, M'Connell and Darraghs,

FOUNDERS

AND

STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS

Fallston, Beaver County, Pa.

WE respectfully call attention to the inducements offered for purchasing Engines and Machinery mentioned below. We have purchased the right to make and sell the

PATENT OSCILLATING ENGINE

of Messrs. Cridge & Wadsworth, and are now engaged in the manufacture of them at the lowest possible rates, which is about twenty-five per cent. lower than the Slide Valve Engine—Their simplicity and durability, combined with their cheapness, and almost utter impossibility to get out of order, renders them the most desirable Engine to have.

The following is a list of the different kinds of Machinery which we have made. Persons wishing to procure anything of the kind, will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Double Slide Valve Reciprocating Engines, the same as manufactured at Salem, Ohio; Oscillating Engines. Cridge & Wadsworth's Patent; Tub and Bucket Machinery; Flour Barrel and Nail Keg Machinery; Planing Machines; Cylinder or Barrel Saws; Fire Brick and Clay Rollers; Starch Rollers, Pipes and Castings for extracting Oil from Cannel Coal; Flouring Mill Gearing; Pullies and Shafting; Muley, Sash, and Circular Saw Mills; Lath Machinery, &c; besides numerous other Machines which it is not necessary to enumerate.

We might add a long list of certificates, but deem any but the following unnecessary.

ECONOMY, December 24th, 1856.

MESSRS. CRIDGE, WADSWORTH & Co, Gentlemen:—We hereby certify that we have had one of your Oscillating Engines in use for nearly four months, and that it gives satisfaction in every respect. Its principal advantages over the common Engine are—

1st. Its simplicity, and the consequent facility to keep it in good order.

2d. It takes up much less room.

3d. It requires less pressure of steam to do the same amount of work; and is, therefore, worked with less danger and less fuel.

Respectfully yours,
R. L. BAKER
JACOB HENRICI,
Trustees

Our facilities for shipping to any point whatever, by Rail Road, Canal, or on the Ohio River, is as good as at any other point. Our Works are situated in Fallston, Pa. on the west Bank of the Beaver River, opposite N. Brighton, and only one hour's ride by rail from Pittsburgh. July 1, 1857.

DENTAL SURGERY.

J MURRAY would announce to the public that he has, at considerable cost, procured the latest improvements in the profession, and is now prepared to accommodate every variety of public taste,

1st. Single gum-teeth, on gold or silver plate
2d. Block-teeth, on gold plate, presenting a continuous gum.
3d, Indestructible teeth on Gutta Percha base.

As this last is a new mode of inserting teeth, should it fail to render satisfaction after a fair trial, I will replace the work with gold or silver.

Office and residence on Market Street, opposite the Market House, Bridgewater.
Bridgewater, Jan. 2, 1856

CHURNS, CHURNS—A constant supply of Spain's Celebrated Barrel Churns, of various sizes, will be kept on hand. These Churns have been fully tested, and are warranted the best in use. For sale by J. WARDROP,
jel1 17, Fifth st.

AYER'S PILLS,

A NEW and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases.—Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Gout, Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammations, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female Complaints, &c. &c. Indeed, very few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is alike true of Colds, Feverish symptoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep seated and formidable distempers which load the hearses all over the land. Hence a reliable family physic is of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing any thing hitherto known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth.

Among the many eminent gentlemen who have testified in favor of these Pills, we may mention:

DR. A. A. HAYES, Analytical Chemist, of Boston, and State Assayer of Massachusetts, whose high professional character is endorsed by the

HON. EDWARD EVERETT, Senator of the U. S.
ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Minister Plen. to England.
† JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, Cath. Bishop of Boston.
Also, DR. J. R. CHILTON, Practical Chemist, of New York City, endorsed by
HON. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.
WM. B. ASTOR, the richest man in America.
S. LELAND & Co., Propr's of the Metropolitan Hotel, and others.

Did space permit, we could give many hundred certificates, from all parts where the Pills have been used, but evidence even more convincing than the experience of eminent public men is found in their effects upon trial.

These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most complete which the present state of medical science can afford. They are compounded not of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues only of Vegetable remedies, extracted by chemical process in a state of purity, and combined together in such a manner as to insure the best results. This system of composition for medicines has been found in the Cherry Pectoral and Pills both, to produce a more efficient remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any process. The reason is perfectly obvious. While by the old mode of composition, every medicine is burdened with more or less of acrimonious and injurious qualities, by this each individual virtue only that is desired for the curative effect is present. All the inert and obnoxious qualities of each substance employed are left behind, the curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is self-evident the effects should prove as they have proved more purely remedial, and the Pills a surer, more powerful antidote to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expedient that my medicine should be taken under the counsel of an attending Physician, and as he could not properly judge of a remedy without knowing its composition, I have supplied the accurate Formulæ by which both my Pectoral and Pills are made to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British American Provinces. If, however, there should be any one who has not received them, they will be promptly forwarded by mail to his address.

Of all the Patent Medicines that are offered, how few would be taken if their composition was known! Their life consists in their mystery. I have no mysteries.

The composition of my preparations is laid open to all men; and all who are competent to judge on the subject freely acknowledge their convictions of their intrinsic merits. The Cherry Pectoral was pronounced by scientific men to be a wonderful medicine before its effects were known. Many eminent Physicians have declared the same thing of my Pills, and even more confidently, and are willing to certify that their anticipations were more than realized by their effects upon trial.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY
JAMES C. AYER.
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1

SOLD BY

AGENTS—Young, & Thomas Beaver, Dr. Smith Bridgewater; C. L. Kaiser, Rochester, Dr. Sargent, New Brighton; John Black Darling on, and by all merchants everywhere. Dr. O. Cunningham, Beaver.

WHY DO YOU SUFFER?

Use Kaiser's

CELEBRATED GERMAN ARNICA

OINTMENT

A never failing remedy for Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, sprains, pains, bruises, pain in the back, stiffness or numbness of the limbs, or weakness in the joints, swellings, sore throat, burns, scalds, cuts, old sores, frosted feet, neuralgic affections, &c., and in fact for all diseases which require an external application; as such it has no equal. The numerous remarkable cures effected by the use of the German Arnica Ointment, and the large and constantly increasing demand for the same, has led the Proprietors to bring this invaluable remedy before the public, and take pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted.

Wm. Plate, of Bridgewater, Pa., writes to us: I have used Kaiser's Celebrated German Arnica Ointment for a very severe bruise, and it has effected an immediate cure; therefore, I feel it my duty to recommend this Ointment to all similarly afflicted. WM. PLATE.

Bridgewater May 9th '57. Watchmaker

I have used Charles L. Kaiser & Bro's Arnica Ointment, and believe it the best curative for a burn I have ever tried. S. H. DARRAGH.

Sharon, May 1st, 1857:

Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail by C. L. Kaiser & Bro., Druggists, Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., Proprietors.

Agents for Boerhave's Holland Bitters, Clarke's Female Pills, Bowman's Vegetable Compound, Jayne's Family Medicines, and all other Patent Medicines of the day.. June 3 1857

PUBLIC HOUSE.

THE subscriber, having purchased and fitted up that well known property at the Northwest corner of the Public Square, in Beaver, adjoining the residence of Judge Agnew, is now prepared to accommodate the public, where he will use every exertion to please and make comfortable, all who may call on him.

Beaver, May 6, '57. WM. A. LAIRD.

Just Received

At the Rochester Drug Store, Sign of the Golden Mortar.

10,000 Havanna Segars, different kinds.
5 doz Balm of Thousand flowers.
6 " ween fun.
1 gross Sir James Clarke's Female Pills.
5 " M'Lanes Pills and Vermifuge.
Dr. A. Jaynes Family medicines.
10 dos. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
2 casks Catawba Wine and Brandy.
6 doz. Bowman's Vegetable Compound.
5 gross Boerhave's Holland Bitters.
Shoulder Braces of all descriptions.
1 gross Radway's Remedies.
1 " Perry Davis' Painkiller.

For sale low by

C. L. KAISER & BRO.
Proprietors of Kaiser's Celebrated German Arnica Ointment.

CHAMBERLIN & CUTHBERTSON,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office on Broadway, 3d door below Merrick House New Brighton. apr19

BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS, at
(may6,'57.) YOUNG'S.

The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE.

Dr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over 1100 cases, and never failed except in two cases. (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its virtue, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of Pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of Biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases of Erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the Eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers,

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate ase of rheumatism.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

A benifit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846—second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1858, I peddled it and sold about six bottles per day—In April 1854, I sold over one thousand bottles per day of it.

Some of the wholesale Druggists who have been in business twenty and thirty years, say that nothing in the annals of patent medicines was ever like it. There is a universal praise of it from all quarters.

In my own practice I always kept it strictly for humors—but since its introduction as a general family medicine, great and wonderful virtues have been found in it that I never suspected.

Several cases of epileptic fits—a desease which was always considered incurable, have been cured by a few bottles. O, what a mercy if it will prove effectual in all cases of that awful malady—there are but few who have seen more of it than I have.

I know of several cases of Dropsy, all of them aged people cured by it. For the various diseases of the Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Fever Ague, Pain in the Side, Diseases of the Spine, and particularly in diseases of the Kidneys &c., the discovery has done more good than any medicine ever known.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS—Adults one table spoonful per day—Children over ten years dessert spoonfull. Children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day. Manufactured by

DONALD KENNEDY,
No 120, Warren St. Roxbury, Mass.
PRICE $1.

☞ T. W Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia, Genl Ag'ts for Pa. For sale by WP Phillips, Freedom; C L Kaiser, Rochester; and Dr. S Smith, Bridgewater; General wholesale agents Western Pa., Geo. H. Keyser, 146 Wood St. Pittsburgh, J. P. Flemming Federal St. Allegheny City, Maclay & Young, Beaver.

TO CASH BUYERS,

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE season has arrived when our stock of Summer Goods *must* and *will be sold*. Cold weather in the early part of the season has left us with a stock of Summer goods, by far too large for this advanced time of Summer, and as we are determined to carry over *no goods* to another summer—thereby losing the use of our money for nearly a year—we will for Thirty days to come, sell at EASTERN COST, our stock of

Lawns,	Mantillas,	Fancy Silks,
Brilliants,	Shawls,	French Collars,
Challies,	Bonnets,	Mohair mitts,
Debeges,	Ribbons,	Parasols,

and variety goods generally.

As a further inducement to purchasers, we will also sell at a *reduction* our stock of Domestic and Staple goods—such as Calicoes, Muslins, Tickings, Checks, Table Linens, and all goods usually kept in a dry goods store. As we are determined to close out our stock—*particularly light goods*—some good bargains may be expected. T. M. TAYLOR,
July 22, '57. Rochester on the hill.

T. J. CHANDLER.....M. E. GILLESPIE

A CARD.

I have this day associated with me in the practice of Dental Surgery, Dr. M. E. Gillespie, (late of Crestline, Ohio,) under the name of Chandler & Gillespie, where we are prepared to perform all the operations of the profession, in the most approved manner. Teeth from one to full sets inserted in gold or silver plate.—Also full or partial setts on gutta percha vase.

We are also prepared to insert teeth in entire porcelain base, which cannot fail to please the most fastidious, in beauty and cleanliness. we invite attention to our specimens.

All those indebted to me by note or book account, will please call and settle, as I am anxious to close my old books. T. J. CHANDLER.
Rochester, Aug. 6, 1856—6 m.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!!

JOHN M'CUNE still continues the manufacture of every kind of plain and ornamental Chairs. Call and examine my stock. Shop opposite Hugh Anderson's Grocery, on 3d street The stock is lower than ever before offered in this market. Old Chairs painted or grained, and made to look as well as new.

Beaver, Dec. 18, 1854.

Low by the Piece.

100 pieces bleached muslins, assorted.
6 bales brown do do
200 pieces Cocheco and other prints.
50 pieces Lancaster ginghams.

June 4. T. M. TAYLOR.

FRENCH leather Boots for Ladies and Misses, a new style for winter, made to order, at the Shoe store of BARNES & NICHOLSON,
dec10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

CORN CULTIVATORS—40 Expanding Cultivators, adapted to potato and corn crops, for sale by J. WARDROP,
jel0. 5th street

JOSEPH H. WILSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office in the Lawrence house, on the North side of the Diamond, Beaver, Pa. Jan 7 1857

JOHN M. LUKENS, G. F. LUKENS, W. LUKENS.
LUKENS & SONS,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants
Rochester, Pa Agents for steamer Michigan
No. 2, between Pittsburgh and Beaver. ap2

FINE Kid Boots for Ladies, at the Shoe store of BARNES & NICHOLSON,
de10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

STELLA and Cashmere Shawls, from $2 to $6, just received at TAYLOR'S.
march 18 1857.

CASH paid for Butter and Eggs, by
A. S. HARVEY,
July 15 '57 No. 3, Stewart's Row.

Glad News.

FULL OF HOPE TO THE AFFLICTED AND SUFFERING!

Many of the thousand portals of Death may be closed, and life made happier, and more comfortable to thousands who are now in danger. Doubtless this world contains many a balm to soothe its physical woes and cure its diseases. Among those in prominent rank, stands

BOWMAN'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

A SAFE and speedy cure for Consumption, not only in those milder forms of Throat and Lung Diseases, such as colds, coughs, quinsey, difficulty of breathing, bronchitis, Ministers' sore throat, weakness of the chest, asthma, inward ulcer, spitting of blood, influenza, croup, whooping-cough, pain in the breast and side, hoarseness, catarrh and catarrhal affections, inflammation of the lungs, bleeding of the lungs, and such like. But its superior excellence is seen and tested in the more advanced affections of the lungs. For the truth of the above statement and the efficiency of the preparations as an antidote, we refer the public to the following testimonials:

Language is scarcely strong enough to tell the great power of this

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

The doubting may try and be convinced.

The Proprietors point to the following bona fide certificates with confidence on the community; they but samples of the many hundreds of testimonials in our possession:

Philadelphia, Aug. 15, 1856.—Last spring, while in Pittsburgh, I had a bad cold and cough, which troubled me much, and a friend of mine gave me a bottle of Bowman's Vegetable Compound for diseases of the throat and lungs, which I commenced taking, and found relief almost immediately. I had taken many things for cough and hoarseness, but never got anything to help me as it has done. I believe it to be the best antidote for coughs and hoarseness that is out, and cheerfully recommend it to the public. THOS. H. STOCKTON.
Pastor 1st Prot. Meth. Church.

From Judge Vanhorn, of the District Court, at Cincinnatis.

Cincinnati, May 4, 1856.—I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound for bronchitis and cough, and believe it to be the best medicine out for those diseases, and the only one I ever got to give me any permanent relief. It will cure. I recommend it to the public as an honest and efficient medicine, and will perform what it is published to do. W. VANHORN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound in my family, for coughs, colds and Ministers' sore throat and believe it to be the best thing that I ever got for those complaints, and cheerfully recommend it to the public.
REV. J. GASTON,
Pastor of the Clinton st. M. E. Church,
June 10, 1855. Cincinnati.

Here is one from the old pioneer Methodist preacher of Ohio, Rev. J. B. Finley.

I believe Bowman's Vegetable Compound to be the best remedy for Diseased Throat and Lungs, of the day. I have tested it, and found it to be the best of all the popular remedies I ever tried, and I have tried very many. I recommend it to the public. Try it and you will be convinced of its superiority.
Cincinnati July 1856. Rev. J. B. FINLEY.

Hear what the celebrated Dr. Peck says:

New York, May 12, 1856.—I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound for coughs, and hoarseness in speaking; and believe it to be the best preparation for Throat and Lung complaints I ever got; and I recommend it to the public speaker and singer, as well as those afflicted with Lung diseases. J. T. PECK.

Hear what Dr. Benson, of Cincinnati, says: [Extract from a letter.]

"Bowman's Vegetable Compound contains a virtue which is not possessed by any other popular medicine in my knowledge. It does not only smoothe the disease over, giving it only temporary relief (like most of patent medicines,) but it commences at the root of the disease, and performs a perfect cure.
G. W. BENSON, M. D.

Our space will not permit us to publish any certificates in full, but we would refer to the following persons, whose letters are in our possession, certifying to its worth:

Rev. Bishop Morris	Cincinnati,
Rev. Robert Walker	do
Rev. Joel White	Economy,
Rev. John Powell	Portsmouth,
John L. M'Junkin	Butler,
Henry L. Griffith